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(New York)
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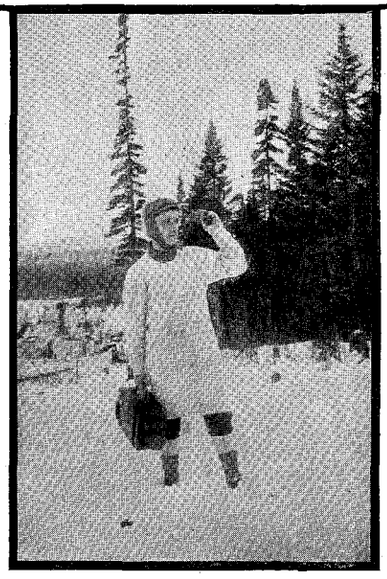

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The design on our cover this week represents the Spirit of the Age, facing the rising sun, dictating to a writer the events of the progress of the times. It is the work of Miss Clara M. Burd.

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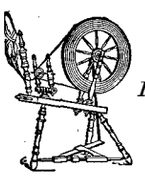

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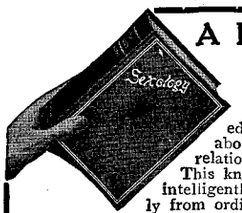

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VOL. XLIV., No. 18 NEW YORK, MAY 4, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1150

TOPICS OF THE DAY

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE "TITANIC" DISASTER

WHILE a certain element of mystery must always shroud the loss of the *Titanic*, while certain facts are known only to the dead captain and first officer, and while others are hidden forever in her rent hull two thousand fathoms deep, much also is being cleared up by patient and thorough investigation, and the press are sifting these facts and placing the blame. The world wants to know where to put the responsibility; it would have false rumors corrected, it would have all told that would help to make ocean travel safer henceforth. So a committee of the United States Senate is hearing testimony from survivors and officials of the White Star Line and a similar inquiry is to be instituted by the British Government. As the passengers, officers, and members of the crew tell their successive stories, and answer the searching questions of the investigators, the horror of the *Titanic's* sinking, it is remarked, only increases, "while the needless loss of life becomes more and more obvious."

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MR. JOSEPH BRUCE ISMAY,

President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, testifying before the committee of investigation. He declares the wreck of the *Titanic* has taught him a lesson.

Back of the high speed in an ice-infested sea, and back of the lack of life-boats, there was another reason, which is daily becoming more apparent to the press, and which to the New York *Tribune* is the only theory upon which the various elements of the disaster are explicable. This is, that passengers, proprietors, and officers alike "were obsessed with the infatuation that the ship was unsinkable." The safety of the modern all-steel liner, with her water-tight compartments, had kept the British Board of Trade content with an inadequate life-saving requirement. The owners of the *Titanic* had been content with complying with the law, tho it meant refuge for less than half of those on board. Because, as Captain Rostrom of the *Carpathia* crisply puts it, "the *Titanic* was supposed to be a life-boat herself." And the alleged lack of vigilance before the collision, the failure to fill the life-boats to their capacity, the holding back the news of the ship's loss—all are ascribed to this persistent and fatal belief that she was "unsinkable." As *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) remarks: "Out of the fabric of its delusion and hope the public created the 'unsinkable boat' and confided itself blindly to it in spite of warnings that even a child might have listened to."

But people are not content with knowing *what* is responsible. "Responsibility is personal," we are reminded, and the question is, "Who?" And two persons are named: Captain Smith and J. Bruce Ismay. The captain went down with his ship, and many are inclined to cover him with the mantle of charity and remember only his heroic end. But the Albany *Journal* and the New York *Times* are among the papers which can not absolve Captain Smith from blame. Says *The Times:*

"Ice was in plain sight, floating ice and bergs. Not only that, but Captain Smith had received by wireless messages at least three warnings that icebergs were in his path—from the *Touraine*, from the *Amerika*, and from the *Mesaba*. He had acknowledged with thanks the *Mesaba's* warning that dead ahead of him lay 'much heavy-packed ice and great numbers of bergs.' Yet straight into the jaws of destruction he steamed at high speed. . . . . .

"The company is by no means to be absolved. Undoubtedly the Captain was aware of a desire on the company's part for a quick voyage. It would please the passengers and bring trade to the line. But no orders from the company compel, and its desires should not persuade, a captain to steam through a field of ice-bergs at 21 knots an hour. The responsibility of the wreck rests upon the *Titanic's* Captain directly, and secondarily upon the owners."

Tho *The Times* gives the White Star Line, or the International Mercantile Marine Company which controls it, a secondary responsibility, most of its contemporaries assign it the first, and some the only, place among the guilty. Captain Rostrom,

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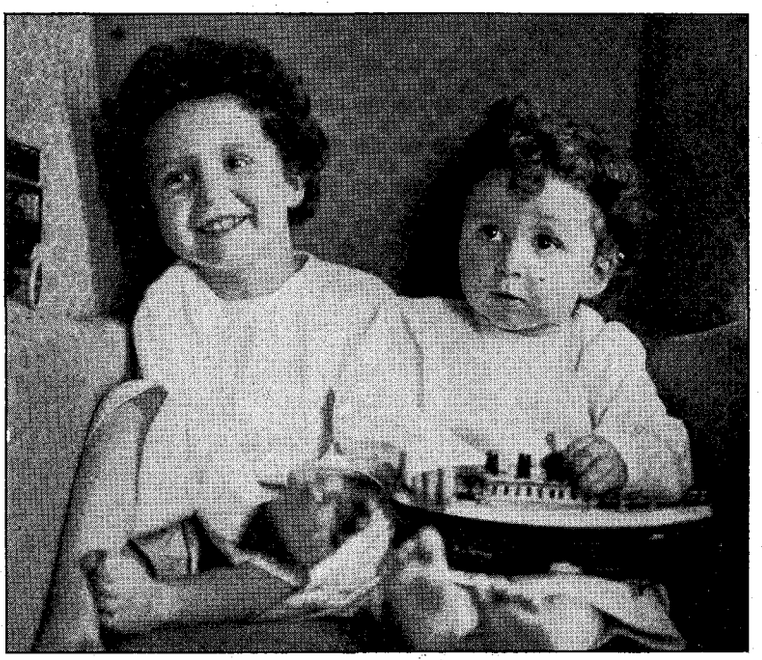
they recall, admitted when questioned, that under the law a captain's control over his ship is absolute, and then he added:

"But suppose we get orders from the owners of our ship to do a certain thing. If we do not execute that order, we are liable to dismissal."

Captains are supposed to use supreme care, but the Springfield *Republican* observes that "they are also supposed to bring in their boats with speed and regularity or give place to a more competent man"—

"Under this pressure, felt if not admitted, a commander must often be obliged to take risks not less real because intangible. . . . Speed in itself, tho expensive, is safe enough; what is extremely dangerous is the demand for speed combined with a high degree of regularity. A captain ought to be absolutely free, in fact as well as in theory, to use his best judgment, even if a four-day crossing should be stretched out to a fortnight."



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TWO LITTLE WAIFS FROM THE "TITANIC."

"Lolo" and "Momo," who were placed in a life-boat by a man who stayed on the ship. A Mme. Navratil, of Nice, France, is coming to claim them as hers. Many offers of adoption have come to Miss Margaret Hays, who has been caring for them.

Special reasons for desiring a quick and splendid run on the *Titanic's* maiden trip are found by this daily in the company's financial condition. International Mercantile Marine bonds, notes *The Republican*, "have paid interest charges, but investors in the company's preferred and common shares have never had a dividend." The common stock sold as low as 5, par value 100, and the preferred at 26 before the *Titanic* disaster. Reorganization is said to be imminent. *The Wall Street Journal* confirms these statements, remarking upon a movement to stimulate speculation in the stock; "and part of the plan of campaign was alleged to be a movement to interest the public on the successful maiden trip of the *Titanic*. Obviously, such plans miscarried."

The criticisms of J. Bruce Ismay, responsible head of the White Star Line and the company owning it, for saving his own life, have been stilled somewhat by sworn testimony justifying his act; but there is still an inclination to make him a scapegoat. Senator Smith's insistence on keeping him in this country to give testimony with regard to the disaster is one of the matters to call forth caustic comment from the British press on the conduct of the Senatorial investigation. The Hearst papers, the Philadelphia *North American*, and other journals see in his presence on the *Titanic* proof of his authority there.

At least, thinks the Baltimore *News*, his word would have weight with the captain, who told him of one of the iceberg warnings. So that *The News* finds it "difficult to believe that one word of caution from Mr. Ismay to the effect that the *Titanic* would better come into New York behind schedule time than to hit an iceberg would not have been taken even by the most autocratic captain as a hint not to be disregarded." But other papers are beginning to agree with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that something is to be said for him. Mr. Ismay's own statement is at least clear and consistent. He says in part:

"When I went on board the *Titanic* at Southampton on April 10 it was my intention to return by her. I had no intention of remaining in the United States at that time. I came merely to observe the new vessel, as I had done in the case of other vessels of our lines.

"During the voyage I was a passenger, and exercised no greater rights or privileges than any other passenger. I was not consulted by the commander about the ship, her course, her speed, navigation, or her conduct at sea. All these matters were under the exclusive control of the captain.

"I saw Captain Smith only casually, as other passengers did. . . . I was never consulted by Captain Smith nor by any other person; nor did I ever make any suggestions whatsoever to any human being about the course of the ship.

"The only information I ever received on the ship that other vessels had sighted ice was by a wireless message received from the *Baltic*. . . . . .

"If the information I received had aroused any apprehension in my mind—which it did not—I should not have ventured to make any suggestion to a commander of Captain Smith's experience. The responsibility for the navigation of the ship rested solely with him."

"Everybody learns by experience," observes Mr. Ismay, and he believes that in this crisis the steamship-owners of the world have learned "that too much reliance has been placed on water-tight compartments and on wireless telegraphy, and that they must equip every vessel with life-boats and rafts sufficient to provide for every soul on board, and sufficient men to handle them." They have learned, too, that "there are at present no such things as unsinkable ships." As a first result of this lesson Mr. Ismay has ordered that all ships belonging to the International Mercantile Marine Company shall be fully equipped with life-boats. In announcing this decision he says:

"I am candid to admit that until I had had actual experience in a wreck I never fully realized the inadequacy of the rules of our and other lines with reference to the preservation of life in case of an accident in mid-ocean. I had gone along like the rest of the steamship men on the theory that our ships were unsinkable.

"I determined to do this irrespective of any present or future laws on the subject, either in this country, in England, or Holland, or any other foreign countries touched by the lines of the International Mercantile Marine Company. I am going to see to it that not only every passenger, but every member of the crew on any ship of the White Star, the American, and all other lines of the International Mercantile Marine shall in the future be as safe as possible in case of another accident.

"We are not waiting to merely comply with the law. We are going to disregard technicalities and give the most ample and complete protection to human life, irrespective of all legal requirements. In the future there will never arise a condition in which there is not room for everybody in the life-boats or on

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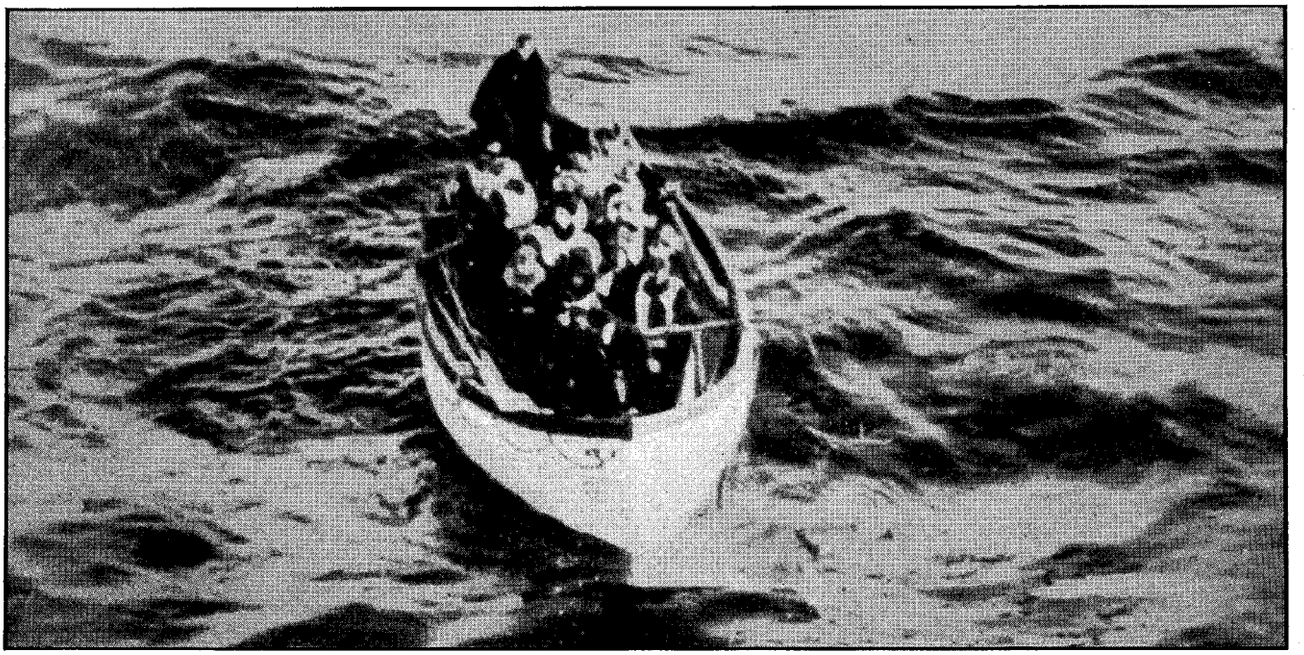

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ONE OF THE "TITANIC'S" LIFE-BOATS APPROACHING THE "CARPATHIA," BARELY HALF FULL.

the unsinkable pneumatic life-rafts, that are not even capable of being upset in rough weather."

Similar action has been taken by other steamship lines, so that the New York *Sun* thinks it "safe to say that never before in the history of the mercantile marine of any nation have life-saving appliances aboard ship been brought to their maximum efficiency so quickly as has been done by all nations since the *Titanic* disaster taught its tragic lesson." Immediately after the first report of the accident to the *Titanic* the steamship companies conferred with the United States Hydrographic Office and all captains were instructed to take a new southern route, which is intended to bring them many miles south of the iceberg zone, tho adding 200 miles to the westbound course. Moreover, notes *The Sun*, the ships "are going out equipped with more life-boats than ever before, and these boats are ready for service."

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TWO WIDOWS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Steerage survivors who will find the relief fund a godsend.

A remarkable instance of the effect of the *Titanic's* loss was the mutiny of the crew of her sister ship, the *Olympic*, because of the firemen's distrust of the collapsible boats furnished to complete her equipment, causing the scheduled trip from Southampton to New York to be abandoned last week. In addition to the steps taken by the shipping companies, Great Britain, the United States, and other maritime Powers, we read, will make their respective regulations more strict and will enforce more careful inspection. An international conference which will recommend uniform legislation on the problem of insuring safety of steamers, and on similar matters, is to be held in the near future.

While it is universally acknowledged that one valuable lesson taught by the *Titanic* disaster is the priceless worth of wireless communication at sea, it is no less generally felt that the wireless system "has fallen short of its possibilities from lack of systematized organization and cooperation," as the Baltimore *Sun* puts it, "in connection with the recent disaster." True, the *Carpathia* heard the call of distress, but only because the single operator had by chance postponed his usual hour of retirement. Another ship which might have come up in time to save all the passengers failed to receive the call from the *Titanic* because the operator was asleep. Hence there is a strong demand for some regulation providing for wireless outfits on freight as well as passenger steamers, and requiring that every passenger-boat carry two operators. Then, too, the confusion regarding the messages from the *Carpathia*, other vessels, and stations on shore, accusations of holding up messages and of refusals of operators on rival lines to communicate courteously with each other bring forth such indignant editorial comment as this in the New York *World:*

"One reform made mandatory by the *Titanic* disaster is the immediate systematization of wireless communication at sea

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and its regulation in the public interest. . . . Out of the revelation of lax and chaotic methods of wireless communication on the ocean should come a reform which must secure its stricter regulation for the public benefit under international agreements providing for its more responsible control."

Meanwhile the Senate's committee is carrying on a thorough investigation. It is composed of Senators Smith, of Michigan, Chairman; Perkins, of California; Bourne, of Oregon; Burton, of Ohio; Fletcher, of Florida; Simmons, of North Carolina; and Newlands, of Nevada. The purpose of the inquiry, according to Senator Smith, "is to get all facts bearing upon this unfortunate catastrophe which we are able to obtain." The detention of Mr. Ismay, and officers and members of the crew of the *Titanic*, which has been criticized in England, is thus explained by Senator Smith: "It has been our plan from the beginning to first obtain the testimony of citizens or subjects of Great Britain temporarily in this country, and this course will be pursued until the committee concludes it has obtained all accessible and useful information to a proper understanding of this disaster."

Members of the committee, in particular Mr. Smith, are criticized because of an apparent unfamiliarity with things afloat. The British press sneer at them and express surprize that the Senate did not leave such things to a committee of experts. Some of this harsh criticism our press find to be deserved. The Springfield *Republican's* Washington correspondent admits that the investigation is ludicrous, and that the chairman of the committee, in particular, shows "remarkable persistence and fertility in asking puerile questions." The Senate's "hasty action" in starting the investigation, which began the morning after the *Carpathia* reached New York, has been condemned by the English press and by speakers in the House of Commons. But our papers praise such "promptitude" and it will, thinks the New York *American*, spur "the English themselves to quicker and more resolute action than they otherwise would have been likely to take."

The further assertion that the United States Senate has no right to conduct such an inquiry, the disaster having occurred on a British ship on the high seas, is thus answered by the New York *Tribune:*

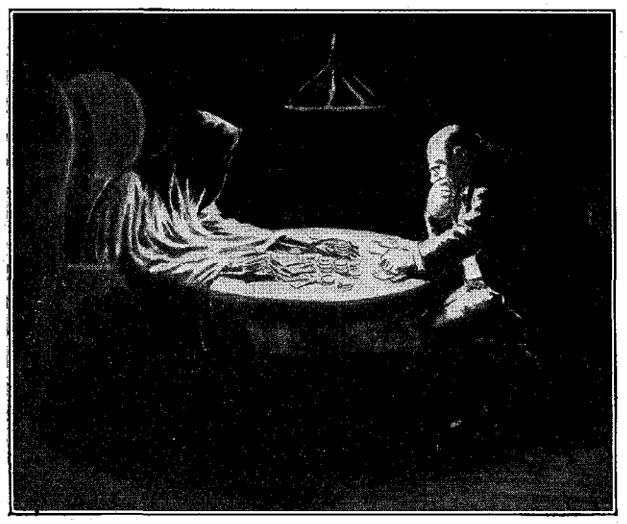
"The *Titanic* inquest is being held here because, as one of the members of Parliament suggested yesterday, many American citizens lost their lives in the disaster. . . . Nor can there be any valid denial of the right of this Government to investigate the equipment and conduct of foreign ships which seek the use of its ports and the patronage of its citizens, and in so doing to ask questions of any of the alien owners and officers of those ships whom it may happen to find within its jurisdiction."

HOW THE STEEL TRUST TREATS LABOR

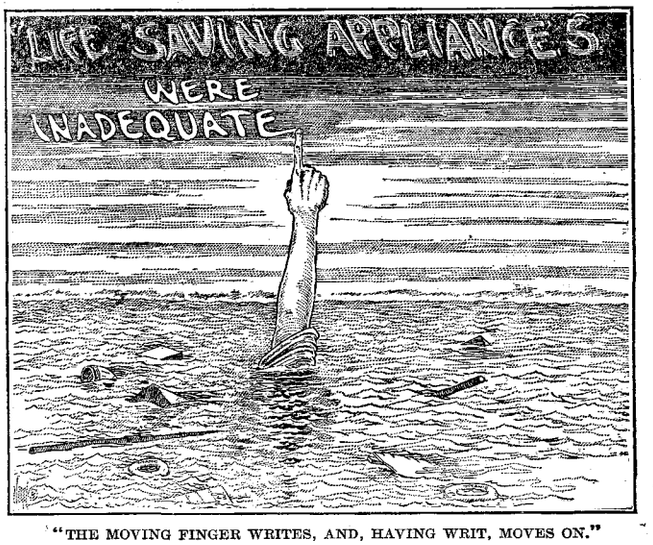
THE STEEL TRUST is "living over a volcano," declared Samuel Gompers before the recent annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; and he went on to predict that the policy of employing ignorant foreigners at low wages would result in disturbances which neither labor-organizations nor combinations of corporations could control. At about the same time the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, reporting on the proposed eight-hour law for Government contract labor, denounced labor conditions in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation as "a brutal system of industrial slavery," and declared that "it is just as much the Government's duty to protect citizens from such outrageous treatment as from the burglar and the highwayman." We now get further light on this subject from the report of an investigating committee composed of Steel Corporation stockholders. This committee, appointed in response to the demands of Charles M. Cabot, a small stockholder, considered the matter under four heads—"the seven-day week," "the twelve-hour day," "the speeding up of workmen," and "the repression of the men." These were four of the counts in John A. Fitch's indictment of the Steel Trust in the "Pittsburg Survey"—the document which moved Mr. Cabot to demand an investigation. Other charges were that the low wages paid by the Trust forced its laborers to live under unsanitary and degrading conditions, and that advantage was taken of the ignorance of injured employees to harry them into accepting inadequate cash settlements.

The stockholders' committee confesses that in some of the plants the men still work seven days a week, and that of 175,715 laborers whose records were examined, more than a quarter are working 12 hours a day. But these investigators failed to find evidence of "speeding up," or of any hardship resulting from "repression." They declare the seven-day week to be "detrimental to those engaged in it," and "are strongly of the opinion that, no matter what alleged difficulties of operation seem to hinder the abandonment of the seven-day week, they must be met."

And in deprecation of the 12-hour day they report:



THE STEAMSHIP-OWNER GAMBLED WITH DEATH,
But Death held the cards.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.



"THE MOVING FINGER WRITES, AND, HAVING WRIT, MOVES ON."
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

LOSING HANDS.

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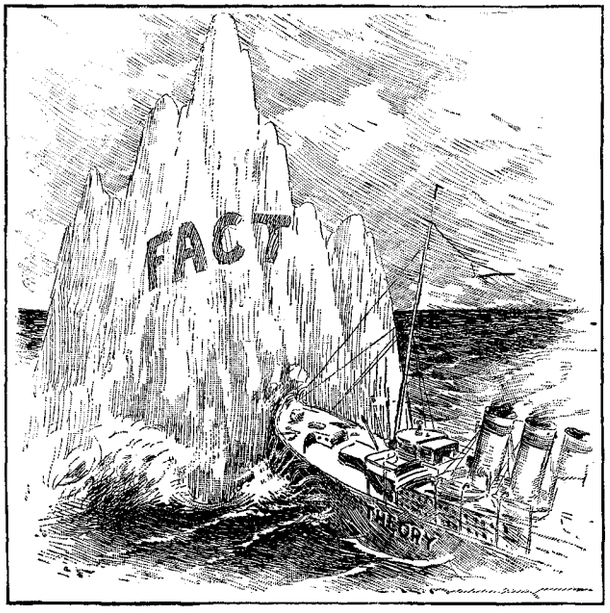
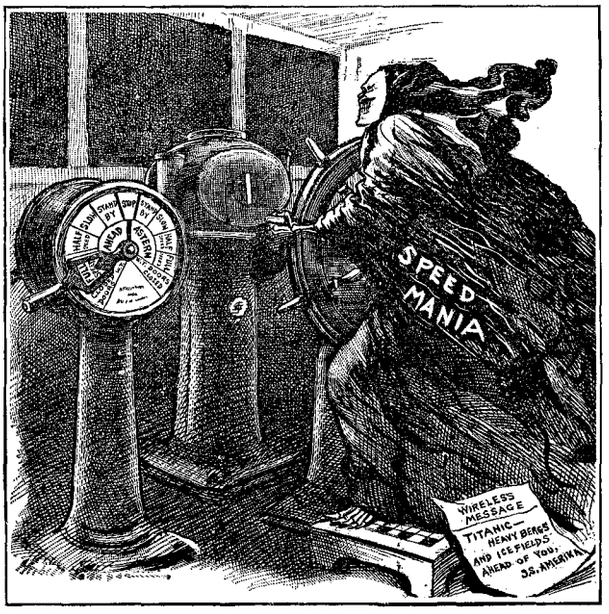


THE ETERNAL COLLISION.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*



THE HELMSMAN.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

"The actual physical labor involved in many of the positions is to-day much less than in former years, this being especially true of the open-hearth and blast furnaces, where the intermittent character of the work is such that there is less call for actual expenditure of physical energy than in many of the 8- and 10-hour positions. Notwithstanding this fact, we are of the opinion that a 12-hour day of labor, followed continuously by any group of men for any considerable number of years, means a decrease of the efficiency and lessening of the virility of such men. The question should be considered from a social as well as physical point of view.

"When it is remembered that the twelve hours a day to the man in the mill means approximately thirteen hours away from his home and family, not for one day, but for all working-days, it leaves but scant time for self-improvement, for companionship with a family, or for recreation or leisure."

As to the "speeding of the workmen," they suggest that this is confused in the minds of the critics with the piece-work and bonus system, which is "of advantage both to employer and employee." They confess themselves in doubt as to what is meant by "the charge of repression of the men," and state that the Corporation "has made efficiency the one standard by which continuance of employment in its plants is determined." They repudiate the idea that antagonism to labor-organizations constitutes repression, and go on to say:

"As a committee of stockholders, we do not believe the final solution of the problems involved in this question has been reached. We do believe the present methods are preferable to the old for all concerned, and that the Steel Corporation, in view of the practises often pursued by labor-organizations in steel-mills in past years, is justified in the position it has taken.

"That the method of employment of to-day must prove to be the best for the future is a question on which there may well be a difference of opinion. The interests of society and the community at large will not best be served by that type of mind, whether it be employer or employee, which bases action on the assumption that might makes right. On the contrary, the adjustment of the relations between employer and employee is a task for men of sound minds, reciprocal natures, broad sympathies and courage, men who believe that the future may be made better than the present. May it not be reasonably hoped that such men, whether they be officials or wage-earners, may more and more be found working together to bring forward the day when employer and employee shall enter into a common administration of industrial interests?"

This report was submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders. At the same time Chairman E. H. Gary reported that a circular letter, "to which was attached a copy of Mr. Cabot's article," was sent to 15,000 stockholders, of whom only about 90 replied. Of those replying, "22 per cent., for various reasons, would like to see a reduction in the hours of labor," and "a small percentage desire a reduction in the hours of labor even at the expense of dividends." These, said Mr. Gary, "are generally women and clergymen."

Evidently "there are some impractical persons holding shares of the United States Steel Corporation," is the surprized comment of the Milwaukee *Leader* (Socialist), which adds ironically:

"What else could be expected from women and clergymen—what do they know about business? If men prefer to work 12 hours a day and seven days a week, why should the stockholders concern themselves, especially when dividends are satisfactory? The workers are free—their right of contract is guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the Supreme Court. They may also need the money. It would be cruel to prevent them from working when their families may need every cent that they can earn. And besides, if the day's work should be shortened, they might waste their earnings in idleness and dissipation."

In the face of the admission that the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week are still enforced, remarks the New York *World*, "the mealy-mouthed philanthropy of the committee's report is offensive." And it goes on to say:

"To talk of the actual physical labor being less than in former years, and mechanical improvements having cut down the exhausting drudgery, in no way excuses the present killing system under which the men work. An industry that fosters such conditions, with or without the approval of its stockholders, is a crime against humanity. If earnings and dividends are the sole standard of how men in the mills should be treated, then twelve hours a day may be too short a shift, and fourteen or sixteen hours nearer right. . . . . .

"No matter how firmly entrenched, the twelve-hour-day schedule must be changed. What other employers may do can not relieve the Steel Trust of responsibility for its own man-killing system. It is the worst offender because it works the most men. Other employers, too, must mend their policy."

Referring to Judge Gary's remark, "Personally I am not certain that twelve hours is a bad thing for the employees," the Buffalo *Express* says:

"As a general proposition, the value of a shorter work-day

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depends on the way the individual uses his extra time, eliminating, of course, a consideration of efficiency. Mr. Gary's further argument that the highest officers in the corporation frequently worked twelve and more hours a day is without force, as they form an entirely different class of workers. They are well supplied with this world's goods and can have every comfort which money can buy. They are not working for a bare living, but, on the contrary, there probably is not one of them who could not quit work to-day and live comfortably for the remainder of his life."

The same paper, however, thinks that there is "abundant evidence" that the United States Steel Corporation "is improving the conditions of labor in its mills." And in the New York *Journal of Commerce* we read:

"The fact is that the Steel Trust has managed to avoid a great deal of labor trouble by seeking to establish amicable relations with its own employees and make them satisfied, and refusing to treat with an organization controlled outside of its own employment. The evidence appears to be that this has proved better for the men as well as the companies. For some years there has been less indication of discontent among workmen in the steel industry than any other, and efforts at disturbance have come from the outside."

PRESIDENT TAFT'S DENUNCIATION OF MR. ROOSEVELT

A DRAMATIC CHAPTER in the remarkable story of the Taft-Roosevelt friendship and estrangement began last week when the President broke his long silence under the Colonel's attacks and replied with a scathing denunciation which the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) believes destined to become historic. "To any patriotic American the occasion which brings out these damning charges, made by a President of the United States against an ex-President, must seem to be one of the most deplorable in the history of our politics," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.); and the President himself at one time interrupted his denunciation of "one whom in the past I have greatly admired and loved," to exclaim: "This wrenches my soul!" He was forced to this painful course, he explains in his Boston speech, because "I represent a cause" and this cause was menaced "by the unjust, unfounded charges against me and by the adroit appeals to discontent and class hatred that Mr. Roosevelt is now making to the public."

Altho posing as the apostle of the square deal, says Mr. Taft, the Colonel has "garbled and misrepresented" the President's language, and has indulged in "loose and vague indictment," thereby "clouding the real and critical issues" and "misleading a great many good and patriotic people." Among other instances of a departure from the policy of the square deal the President cites Colonel Roosevelt's charge that his successor is "in league with the bosses," his linking of Taft with Lorimer in the Illinois campaign, his change of front on Canadian reciprocity, his "false charges of fraud in conventions and primaries," his charge of the misuse of patronage, his denunciation of anti-trust suits which Mr. Roosevelt himself instituted, and his charge that the President stands for "so-called interests and special privilege."

As an example of Colonel Roosevelt's garbling of his words and misrepresentation of his meaning, President Taft cites the following sentences from the Colonel's Carnegie Hall speech: "Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our Government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. This is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy." The President goes on to explain:

"The excerpt which Mr. Roosevelt uses is taken from my speech at Toledo. It is garbled. I did not say this 'should be' a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. I said 'it is thus apparent that ours is a government of all the people by a representative part of the people,' and it is. The context shows clearly what I meant. I had pointed out that the government was by popular vote, that the voters did not include the women and children, that in number the voters were less than one-fourth of all the people, and that their action was the action of their majority; so that the Government was controlled not by all the people, but by a representative part of the people, to wit, a majority of the adult males. Does Mr. Roosevelt deny this fact?"

Again, notes the President, Colonel Roosevelt "says that all the bosses are in my favor and all of them against him." To this charge the President retorts:

"The truth with respect to me is the same as it is with respect to Mr. Roosevelt. When I am running for the Presidency, I gratefully accept such support as comes to me. Mr. Roosevelt has done so in the past; he is doing so now."

On the subject of the Colonel and Canadian reciprocity he makes this interesting statement:

"Mr. Roosevelt now seeks to take advantage of the supposed feeling among the farmers of the country against the reciprocity agreement with Canada which I made and induced Congress to adopt, but which Canada finally rejected. I would not object to this as a legitimate argument in a political controversy against me and in his favor if the fact were not that I consulted him ten days before I made the agreement, explained to him in full its probable terms, stated the arguments pro and con, especially the effect of it on agricultural products, and asked him to confer with his colleagues of *The Outlook* as to its wisdom and public benefit and let me know his and their judgment. He replied approving the agreement in the most enthusiastic terms and complimenting me for having brought it forward."

To the charge that he has been "receiving stolen goods" and profiting by "the use of dirty instruments" to secure delegates, the President answers that "no instance has been brought to my attention in which specifications of fraud have been sustained by any evidence whatever." And to the charge of the shameless use of patronage to secure his nomination he retorts:

"I do not deny that under the present system of appointments Federal office-holders will be interested in politics and take part therein, and will support those to whose appointment they attribute their preferment. Under present conditions, however, and under the policy which has been pursued in this administration, there are in office to-day at least 70 per cent. of those who were in office by appointment under Theodore Roosevelt. In view of his candidacy, it is natural that a great number of these office-holders should favor him rather than me, and such is the fact, and Mr. Roosevelt can not be ignorant of it. In spite of the very great activity of a number of such officers against me, not a single man of them has been removed."

In reply to Mr. Roosevelt's charge that after his election President Taft deserted the Progressives and became reactionary, he gives an impressive list of the progressive measures enacted during his administration, and remarks:

"This was all progressive legislation. But I am not to have any credit as a Progressive because it was accomplished through regular Republicans. In all Mr. Roosevelt's history he never failed to use as instruments for his purpose those whom he found in power. Indeed, throughout his life he has defended that course as the only sensible course to pursue. I have merely followed his example."

"One of the real reasons why Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be selected as the candidate of any party," adds the President, "is the natural distrust that the whole business community will have in respect to the measures which Mr. Roosevelt will propose in order to effect a revolution in the interest of social justice which he advocates so strongly and defines so vaguely." Mr. Roosevelt's proposals for the regulation of the trusts without destroying them really amount, according to the President, to "nothing but the establishment of a benevolent despotism."

Returning broadside for broadside, Colonel Roosevelt replied to the President's Boston address from a platform in Worcester,

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Mass. To the charge of garbling Mr. Taft's Toledo speech by inserting the words "should be," the Colonel answers:

"I made this insertion, avowedly as an insertion, to show that Mr. Taft was approving of the doctrine, and his whole

"MALEFACTORS OF GREAT WEALTH."
My hat is in the ring—the same hat that I passed to Harriman.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

speech is senseless on any other assumption. He says now in his explanation that he only meant that the action of the adult males controlled the action of the women and children of the community.

"This is simply not the fact. Mr. Taft's whole speech and all his similar speeches were designed to prove that our Government succeeded because we did not have direct motion by the people, but had action only by a representative part of the people."

Admitting that he had accepted the assistance of bosses "when they chose to go my way and support the cause of the people," Mr. Roosevelt says: "The trouble with Mr. Taft is that he gets their assistance at the price of going their way and opposing the cause of the people." The President's course in sending to the Senate last week "papers which were intended to convey the impression that I had improperly favored the Harvester Trust by declining to prosecute it in 1907," is characterized as "the very crookedest kind of a crooked deal." The President "only discovered that I was dangerous to the people when I discovered that he was useless to the people," declares the Colonel; and he goes on to say:

"I wanted from President Taft a square deal for the people of the United States. If he had given the people a square deal he could have counted on my enthusiastic support. I do not believe he has given the people a square deal. I believe that he has yielded to the bosses and to the great privileged interests."

The President's friends everywhere, thinks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "will welcome his determination to see to it that if there is to be a fight between himself and Colonel Roosevelt, it shall be a real fight and also a fair fight." And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks that "the President's duty was clear, because the people have a right to the facts." "Without excess, without undue coloration, coldly, scientifically, and unconsciously, as it were, he paints a masterly study after the life of an incorrigibly crooked dealer, protean and impudent," remarks the New York *Sun* (Ind.), and in the New York *World* (Dem.), another of the uncompromising anti-Roosevelt organs, we read:

"The time is past for assuming that Mr. Roosevelt, spurred on by a reckless and ruthless ambition, will hesitate at anything. The time is past for assuming that there are rational limits to his lust for power. The Theodore Roosevelt whose record Mr. Taft presented yesterday can not be trusted in even the minor decencies of political controversy. How much less can he be trusted in the vital affairs of constitutional government?"

On the other hand, the pro-Roosevelt New York *Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.) declares that "the one complete rejoinder, the only rejoinder needed, to the President's attack on Colonel Roosevelt is the open proof, supplied by Mr. Taft's present associations, that he has betrayed the trust put into his hands by his predecessor." It goes on to say in part:

"The fatal step was taken by Mr. Taft in the summer of 1909. Colonel Roosevelt had purposely gone to the ends of the earth in order that there should be no shadow of a suggestion that he was dictating, or steering, or anything of that sort. And Mr. Taft made his choice. He hitched up promptly with Cannon, Aldrich, and the rest of that crowd—spoilers, exploiters, corrupters. And there he has remained ever since. He was advised by Colonel Roosevelt to consult with them. Why not? But he was not advised to subject himself to them. There is all the difference in the world between the two courses. It is the difference between mastership and subservience. The country has shown, in its determination to put Mr. Taft aside, that it understands the difference."

SHUTTING OUT THE ILLITERATES

THE ADVOCATES of a law excluding the more ignorant class of immigrants from the United States had an inning the other day when the Senate passed almost unanimously the Dillingham Bill, which, with the Simmons amendment attached, provides that all foreigners except religious refugees shall undergo a comparatively rigid educational test when they apply for admission through our national gateways. Of course it is impossible to say whether the bill will become a statute, but its friends, chief among whom is the Immigration Restriction League, construe the lack of organized

STILL EVADING THE QUESTION.
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Post*.

opposition in the Senate to mean that there is a strong likelihood of its being enacted into law. The far-reaching effect that the measure would have is shown by the provisions of the Simmons amendment, as explained by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald:*

"The amendment excepts from the action of the bill the wife, children under eighteen years of age, and parents and grand-

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parents more than fifty years of age of an admissible alien now or hereafter admitted to the United States.

"The test is to be made as follows:

"The inspection officer shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on uniform pasteboard slips, each containing no less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words printed in the various languages of the alien in double small pica type. Each alien may designate the language or dialect in which he prefers the test shall be made, and he shall be required to read and write the words printed on the slip in such language.

"The further exemption is made by the Simmons amendment of all aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the immigration officer that they are seeking admission to the United States solely for the purpose of escaping from religious persecution."

Zion's Herald, a Boston religious weekly, basing its conclusions upon statistics contained in a pamphlet issued by the Immigration Restriction League, says that the proposed test would be a bar to practically one-third of the poor immigrants of Europe, and the St. Louis *Star* estimates that it "would reduce by one-half the present flow of ignorant and cheap labor, which is doing so much to reduce the average of wages in the United States, particularly in the large iron and textile industries." Probably the most vigorous favorable comment on the economic phase of the Simmons amendment is made by the St. Louis paper, which observes:

"It is an effort to do two things. The first object is to preserve the standard of American labor and wages, and as such it should receive the hearty support of every man who works with his hands. And equally interested are those whose business depends upon the purchasing ability of the masses.

"The second purpose is to protect the quality of American citizenship and keep as high as possible the character of the elements from abroad which go into its composition.

"This is protection in its best sense. It is protection to American labor from cheap foreign labor and the lower conditions of living competition with it compels, and it is protection of the country as a whole from the threatened lowering of the average quality of citizenship.

"This new feature of immigration-regulation may not be ideal to accomplish this dual purpose, but it seems to be the best that can be adopted, even tho it somewhat modifies the old policy of making the United States 'a refuge for the oppprest of all nations.' Self-preservation is an instinct too strong even for ideals."

The New York *Sun* quotes Senator Dillingham as having said in a debate on the Bill, just before its passage on April 19, that "from 75 to 85 per cent. of all the males from southeastern Europe who are employed in the United States to-day are either single men or are living singly in the United States." And, stating their purpose in coming here, the Senator quotes from a report of the Immigration Commission, of which he was chairman:

"The life-interest and activity of the average wage-earner from southern and eastern Europe has seemed to revolve principally about three points: (1) To earn the largest possible amount of immediate earnings under existing conditions of work; (2) to live upon the basis of minimum cheapness; and (3) to save as much as possible."

The Sun thinks that we perhaps need brawn from southeastern Europe, but that the price we pay is too high if it includes a menace to our social, economic, and political institutions or a degradation of American standards. The New York *Herald* insists that the present arrangements for the admission of immigrants inflict a burden on every community to which they go, and that so long as these arrangements continue "we are adding every day to the number of undesirable residents."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MEANWHILE, Mexico continues to vindicate President Diaz.—*Topeka Capital.*

HOWEVER, that man who tried to force his way into the White House with a knife didn't originate the idea.—*Washington Post.*

A LAKE of boiling mud has been discovered in Java. Still, Baltimore is to have the Democratic national convention.—*Cleveland Leader.*

DON'T disturb Mr. Lorimer in the Senate any more. It seems to be the only place where the poor man is wanted.—*New York Evening Mail.*

FRANK HITCHCOCK has changed the name of Cobb, Fla., to Baker. Betting on the Athletics again this year, Frank?—*Washington Post.*

PEOPLE who are too poor to take an ocean voyage occasionally also have something to be thankful for at times.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

AFTER the Illinois primary the Colonel said he was too happy to talk. It's a pity the Colonel has not been happier in the past than he has been.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

SPEAKING of nerve, three masked bandits robbed the passengers of a Pullman car right in the presence of the porter, and all this not far from Chicago.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

THE papers are still commenting upon the rejoicing in Milwaukee over the bier of Socialism. It takes, it seems, something like that to make Milwaukee famous.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE president of a buttonhole-manufacturing company reports that this is one of the best years his industry ever had. Buttonholing is always active in a big campaign year.—*Kansas City Journal.*

WHILE we are mourning the wreck of the *Titanic*, all civilized nations have aviators at work drilling themselves in the art of dropping bombs on ships for the maintenance of peace.—*New York World.*

IT must be a relief for some of the scholars in politics to know that the presidency of Johns Hopkins is vacant. It is not impossible that some of these gentlemen may need employment about the middle of November.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE Chinese vice-presidency is vacant. Practically the same here.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IF epithets were delegates, the Colonel still would not have them all.—*New York World.*

THE glacier's children do not get out of the speed maniac's way like the children of men.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE bearing of T. Roosevelt, Jr., during his first day in Wall Street is described as modest. Blood will tell.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A HALF-EAGLE of the vintage of 1815 has brought $3,500. Now the reason fowl are kept so long in cold storage is clear.—*Boston Advertiser.*

MT. MCKINLEY has defeated another party. Probably the best way to climb this mountain is the way Dr. Cook did it.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

A NEW YORK cab-driver has sailed for Germany to claim a fortune of $125,000. Had he been a taxicab-driver he couldn't afford to have gone.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A PATRIOTIC society wants to buy Jefferson's home at Monticello, but there are many patriotic organizations anxious to get W. H. Taft's home in Washington.—*Detroit Journal.*

THERE is still some question whether the result in Pennsylvania was due to a genuine Roosevelt landslide or a crevasse in the Pennsylvania bosses' levees.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

EDISON has completed an invention which makes it possible to have moving pictures at home. About the only thing that can not be had at home now is home life.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"MR. MORGAN paid $2,500 for an antique bed in his collection." That isn't anything; Senator Stephenson has a single chair in Washington for which he paid $107,000, and considered it cheap.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

"I OBJECT," says Heyburn, "to carrying any farther the wreckage and carnage and disorder that have been brought about by direct primaries." Yes; it would be awful if they were carried as far as Idaho.—*Philadelphia North American.*

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ENGLAND'S INDIGNATION AND GRIEF OVER THE "TITANIC"

THE CONSTERNATION and mourning which reign throughout the United States over the crushing disaster on the banks of Newfoundland have found a sympathetic response in the mother country. Such a catastrophe, as Disraeli said of the assassination of President Lincoln, "touches the heart of nations and appeals to the domestic sentiments of mankind." Among those who perished in the ice were people of cosmopolitan character and reputation. Their loss, as the London papers remind us, is a loss to civilized society. *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* blames reckless gambling on board the great liners as infecting officers as well as passengers, and inducing carelessness which spreads from the saloon to the chart-room, and we read:

"Reformers have declared that gambling aboard the big liners is responsible for much recklessness. The traveling world has fallen into the delusion that every big ship is a life-boat herself. Theoretically the *Titanic* may have been unsinkable. Practically she was not. The Board of Trade has had a rude awakening from its dream of security."

Joseph Conrad, the veteran author and master in the merchant service, writing in *The Budget* (London), says that too much is sacrificed in liners to speed and size, and recommends the use of smaller vessels traveling in pairs. To quote his words:

"The impact of a liner of 45,000 tons in contact with a submerged iceberg is bound to prove fatal. This would be less likely if the vessel were only of 20,000 tons displacement. Safety is sacrificed to speed these days in the building of mammoth ships.

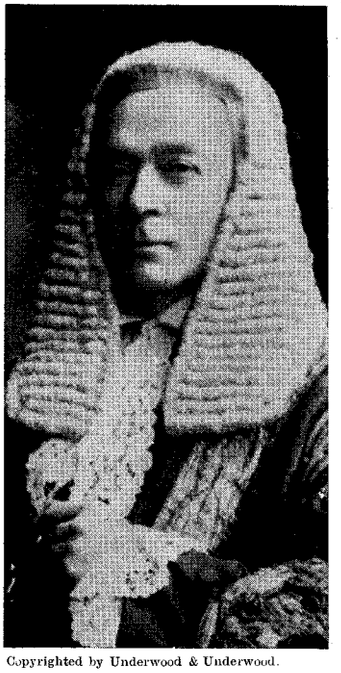
"It is a question of size, not of the number of life-boats. The trouble is there were too many people aboard the ship. It is absurd to say that a ship such as the *Titanic* is unsinkable. Such large boats necessarily endanger the lives of more passengers in proportion to smaller vessels. The large boats are able to hold more passengers and crew in proportion to the smaller.

"As to the solution: I think the increase in ocean travel and the enormous number of persons who cross the ocean every year warrants the scheme of dispatching transatlantic liners across the ocean in pairs. Instead of sending one boat of 40,000 tons, send two boats of 20,000 tons each. Let them constantly be within easy call of each other—say, about forty miles apart. Thus they could keep in constant touch by wireless, and should anything of a perilous nature arise, this would be an inestimable advantage.

"The big ship is a mistake except from a commercial viewpoint. I have sailed in ships for years and know what strain and responsibility is thrown on the commander of an Atlantic liner. Captain Flaherty, of the Red Star Line, told me once that, in the dead of night, while he stood on the bridge of his ship, he sighted a bark in close proximity to his vessel. He reversed engines, but was unable to avert disaster. The ship crashed into the bark, which crumbled like matchwood. The captain told me that this experience so harrowed his mind (he had 1,100 sleeping passengers on board), that when he arrived in port, which happened to be New York, he resigned his post.

"The lives of travelers across the ocean are certainly endangered at this time of year by steering a course so near drifting icebergs.

"But in the *Titanic's* case it occurs to me that had she been fifteen feet shorter she might have cleared the berg."



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LORD MERSEY,

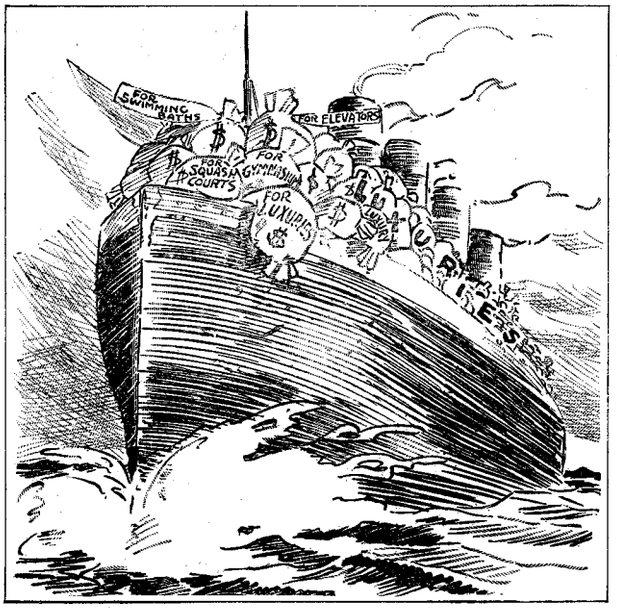
Who will conduct the British inquiry into the *Titanic* disaster.

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) urges on the authorities the necessity for a searching inquiry into the causes of the wreck, and observes indignantly:

"We have a duty to the living to perform. The public has been living in a fool's paradise. What a ghastly mockery the phrase 'practically unsinkable' has become! We are unable to understand the argument that it is necessary to provide for part of the human freight and unnecessary to provide for the rest. It is a clinching proof of the Board of Trade's unfitness to supervise affairs of the sea.

"It is the naked truth that the great majority of our huge liners, rendered careless by immunity from accident, drive across the ocean with a mere handful of men who deserve the name of sailor. Mr. Ismay has declared that his company welcomes an inquiry.

"He will be taken at his word. There are searching questions regarding the design of the ship. Was the scantling sufficiently strong? Was the system of water-tight compartments adopted on the best expert advice or did other considerations overrule the counsel of experts? These are questions which must be answered."



LUXURIES OF MODERN TRAVEL

But not enough life-boats. —Montreal *Herald.*

It was criminal neglect, says the London *Daily Mirror*, that sent the helpless passengers to the bottom, and it proceeds:

"Twenty-six survivors, to forestall all sensational and exaggerated statements, made this statement—not exaggerated, but yet surely as well qualified to make the blood run cold as any invention of the sensation-monger—'There were not enough boats to save the people on board.'

"That for the moment is enough. Details after that do not matter. The fact comes from those who know. This is no false rumor, no lie. We have to face it. Slowly, with infinite reproach, the whole world turns toward those responsible and asks them why.

"There is no tone of vulgar recrimination, no calling of names and bringing up of useless bitterness. In this gesture it is simply

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the sorrowful turning of all those who sympathize toward those who might have known. There is absolutely no answer to give.

"No doubt the *Titanic* was wonderfully made. There were living roses on board and wonderful rooms and racket courts and concert-rooms and ballrooms. And there were more boats to take people off, remember, than the Board of Trade required. With that we have to be contented, bowing our heads."

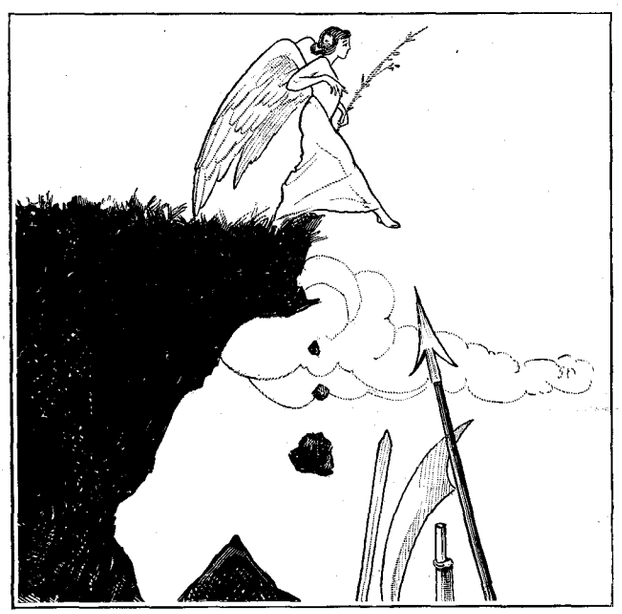
The London *Standard* eulogizes the wonderful fortitude of the ship's musicians, observing:

"We are usually an undemonstrative people, but the incident of the string band of the *Titanic*, its members gathered together to play the hymn, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' as the great ship settled for her last plunge, left men speechless with pity. It is a great incident of history, worthy to rank with the last parade on the *Birkenhead*."

"The pity and pathos of it is almost more than any human heart can bear," says the London *Daily Telegraph*. But *The Morning Post* (London) believes that in the gallant behavior of all on board "the two nations have thus some comfort in their sorrow." The London organs generally defend Ismay "as being unjustly made a scapegoat for the disaster" in this country. While *The Chronicle* asks that a strict inquiry be made into the circulation of false news with regard to the safety of the great ship, "never again," says this paper, "must there be such an orgy of falsehood as raged in America on this occasion."

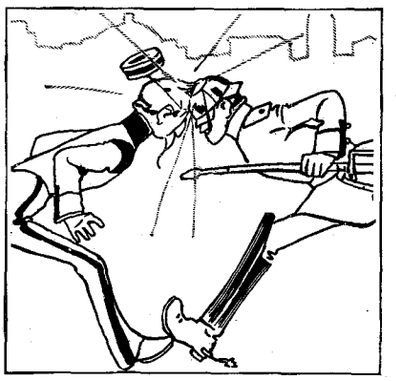
GERMAN VIEW OF "THE NEXT WAR"

A VERY INFLUENTIAL military writer of Germany declares that Germany must win her place as a world power through warfare. This is General Bernhardi, who in his new volume on "*Deutschland und der Naechste Krieg*" ("Germany and the Next War") practically throws down the gauntlet to Europe, and to England in particular. Never has the policy of Berlin been proclaimed so clearly and so fearlessly. The General's book gives a candid expression of the view that his country must fight its way to predominance regardless of the rights and interests of other people. This accepted authority on current strategical and tactical problems describes the peace movement as simply "poisonous." In one chapter he discusses



THE PROGRESS OF PEACE.
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

"The Right to Make War." A chapter follows on "The Duty to Make War." The peace propaganda of foreign Powers he denounces as sheer hypocrisy. He even advocates aggression and invasion. "The duty of self-assertion," we read, "is by no means exhausted by the mere repelling of hostile attacks. It includes the need of securing to the whole people which the State represents the possibility of existence and development," which he interprets as meaning "the right of conquest." "Might is right," he thinks, and this can be decided only by war. "Wars which were deliberately undertaken with statesmanlike intent were always productive of the happiest results," he believes. A country may initiate a war for its own "highest purposes," in which case it may employ means which are unjustifiable in an individual. On this point we read:



ENGLAND AND GERMANY ARE GETTING TOGETHER.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"It has, however, to be considered that the relations between two States must often be regarded as a suppressed state of war which for the moment is being carried on only in peaceful competition. Such a state of things justifies the use of peaceful means—cunning and deception—just as war itself does, because in such a case both parties are prepared for the use of such means. On the whole I believe that a conflict between personal and political morality can be avoided by clever and prudent diplomatic behavior, if one is perfectly clear about the goal which one desires to reach and always remembers that the means which one employs must ultimately correspond with the moral character of this goal."

Coming down to the specific enemies that Germany must be prepared to attack, the General remarks:

"We must always keep in view the possibility of war with England, and take our political and military measures accordingly without regard for any peace manifestations of politicians, publicists, and Utopians. . . . . .

"In one way or another we have got to settle with France, if we desire to obtain elbow-room for our world policy. That is the first and most unconditional requirement of a healthy German policy, and, as French hostility can not be disposed of once and for all by peaceful means, it must be done by force of arms. France must be so completely overthrown that she can never again get in our way."

This writer proceeds to discuss in the clearest and most matter-of-fact way "the coming naval war with England." He states his position as follows:

"The conception of our naval duty points directly to the fact that it is the English Navy which must give the measure of the extent of our armaments for naval war. War with England is probably the war which we shall first have to fight out. The possibility of victoriously repelling an English attack must therefore guide our war preparations, and, if the English continue to increase their Navy, we can not avoid following them even beyond the limits of our existing Navy Law."

Lord Esher, who is considered in England one of the highest authorities on military matters, speaks in the London *Times* with something like horror of the German general's gospel of blood and iron, saying:

"It is hardly conceivable that after 2,000 years of Christian teaching, and in the midst of a people from whom have sprung some of the loftiest thinkers and some of the greatest scientific benefactors of the human race, such opinions should find expression. They emanate, too, from a soldier hitherto held in the highest respect by all who have studied war as an odious possibility, and not as an end desirable in itself. No one could have supposed that such ideas so crude and juvenile could have survived the awakening processes of recent times."

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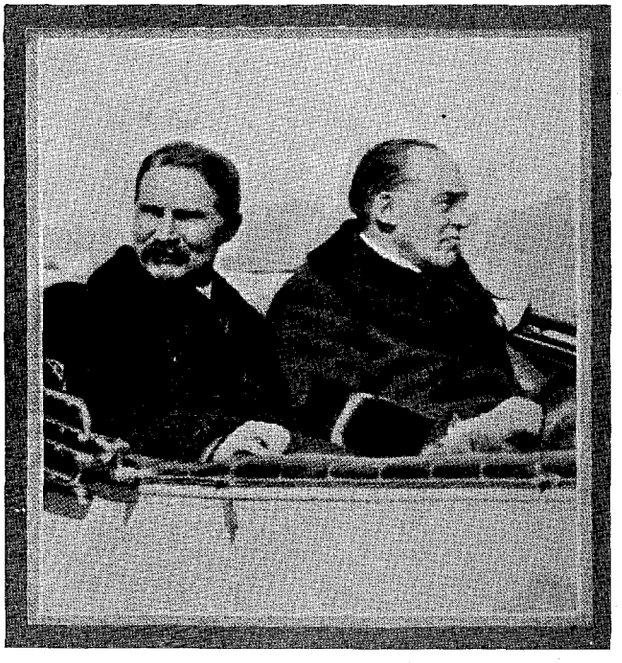
THE OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE

ANTAGONISM has been roused equally by the Asquith Home Rule Bill among those who think it gives the Irish too much, and those who think it gives them too little. America has furnished the "sinews of war" for many a home-rule fight, and a group of Irish-Americans in New York have cabled a strong message to Ireland urging the Nationalists not to accept the Asquith measure, because it gives Ireland only a sham autonomy. Despite this, the bill was unanimously indorsed, amid "the wildest enthusiasm," by the great Irish National Convention in Dublin last week, and it was made evident that Nationalist opinion in Ireland has passed on to a new stage where British concessions are received in a more friendly spirit. The Ulstermen of course reject the measure and denounce it unqualifiedly. At Belfast Mr. Bonar Law, head of the Unionist party, addrest 100,000 people in terms that many regard as incendiary. He dwelt upon the idea that Ulster is the manufacturing district of Ireland, has more than twice the population of any one of the three remaining provinces, Leinster, Munster, or Connaught, and pays two-thirds of the Irish taxes. Sir Edward Carson has passed round the watchword that "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right" in case Home Rule be thrust upon her. Mr. Law employed very bellicose language and his peroration ran as follows, with an allusion to the siege of Londonderry:

"Once again you hold the pass—the pass for the Empire. You are a besieged city. Does not the past, the glorious past with which you are so familiar, rise again before your eyes? The timid have left you. Your Lundys have betrayed you, but you have closed your gates. The Government has erected by their Parliament Act a boom against you to shut you off from the help of the British people. You will burst that boom. That help will come, and when the crisis is over men will say of you in words not unlike those once used by Pitt—'You have saved yourselves by your exertions, and you will save the Empire by your example.'"



"WE WILL NOT HAVE HOME RULE."

This sentence was the keynote of the great anti-Home Rule demonstration in Belfast, at which Mr. Bonar Law, at the reader's left, and Sir Edward Carson, at the right, addrest 100,000 people.

The majority of those who are supporting the bill in Parliament no doubt think the talk about fighting is all bluff and bluster, but the London *Saturday Review* tells us that—

"It is certain that the Ulstermen will fight Home Rule all through, and that nothing would less modify their Unionism than the passing of a Home Rule Bill into law. The setting up of a Home Rule Government would make them finally irreconcilable. They will refuse to acknowledge any Home Rule Government; they will not pay taxes levied by such a Government; if they are made to —we should say, if there is an attempt to make them—they will fight; not sporadically; they will not pot tax-collectors behind hedges; they will fight in organized order; they will be an army in the field."

"BELIEVE ME, HOME RULE IS WINNING."

John Redmond assuring the people of Dublin on March 31 that "we will have a Parliament sitting in College Green sooner than the most sanguine and enthusiastic man in this gathering believes."

The London *Spectator*, which has supported Mr. Asquith on other questions, thinks that in this case, however—

"If Home Rule can not be granted without doing a gross injustice to the counties of north-east Ulster, then Home Rule had better be abandoned. The fact that Home Rule involves such injustice is a proof that it is not a sound solution of the Irish problem."

The London *Times* sides with Ulster and asks bitterly "whether the Ulster Protestants are wrong in their refusal to stake all that men hold dear on the good faith of the old chiefs of the Land League and the present leaders of the United Irish League and the Ancient Order of Hibernians." The bill "will go to pieces," predicts the Conservative London *Standard*, and it adds:

"If it survives, it will still be shipwrecked on the unalterable refusal of the Irish Protestants to accept Nationalist and Roman Catholic domination under the sham safeguards and pasteboard guaranties with which they are mocked in this ill-omened measure."

It is "a fraud and a delusion," exclaims the aristocratic London *Morning Post*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette* observes in the same vein:

"To the third Home Rule Bill we can only apply one of the bitterest of Continental epigrams. Strip a Spaniard of his virtues, it says, and you have a Portuguese. Whatever may be the merits of that epigram, its application is true and damning. Strip Mr. Gladstone's policy of every feature by which he tried to redeem it, and you have Mr. Asquith's scheme. We can not pretend this morning to indicate a tenth part of the criticism it invites, but . . . the bill is impossible; the bill is an imposture; it never can be passed into law; and would be unworkable if it were."

Turning now to the friends of the measure, we find the London *Statist* summarizing as follows for the benefit of its English

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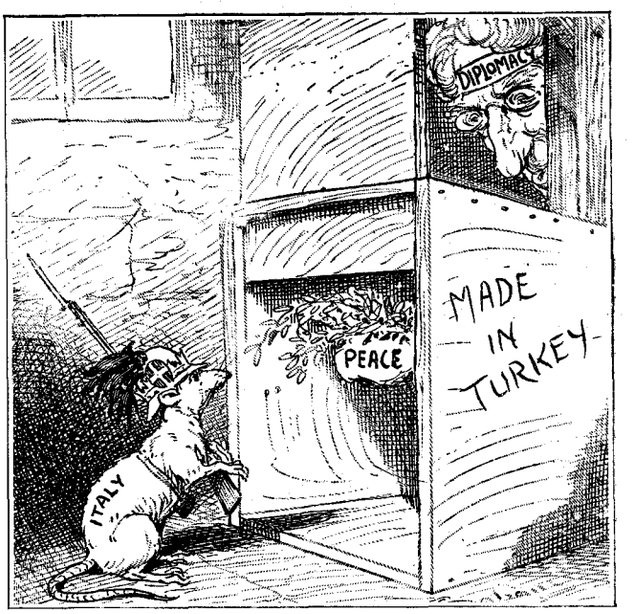
OUTRAGEOUS.

ITALY—"Help! Help! This old reprobate refuses to let me cut his leg off." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



TRYING TO TRAP ITALY.

The poor little white mouse longs for the cheese, but distrusts the trap. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

DISCOURAGING.

readers the features that provide for continued English control in Ireland:

"The country will be garrisoned by Imperial troops; the constabulary will remain an Imperial force for the first eight years; the customs and inland revenue will remain under Imperial control; and, of course, the administration of land-purchase, of old-age pensions, and of the new Insurance Act will remain as at present. So also will the Post-office Savings Banks, existing public loans, and the collection of the taxes. In a word, then, there is no restoration of Grattan's Parliament. There is no repeal of the Union. On the contrary, the new Parliament is to be a delegated Parliament. It is called into existence by the Imperial Parliament; and it derives all its powers, not from the Irish people, but from the Imperial Parliament. The Irish Parliament, we may here explain, is to consist of a nominated Senate of 40 members, and a House of Commons of 164 members, elected according to the existing Parliamentary franchise. It is, with the various reservations just referred to, to have power to deal with purely Irish matters, but with purely Irish matters alone, and the Executive is to be responsible to the Irish Parliament."

The opinion of *The Economist* (London) is also favorable to the measure principally because of its "impartiality," and we read:

"The political advantages which the bill offers to the Conservative party in this country are so great that we should not be surprized to see a strong sentiment grow up in favor of a settlement by consent."

The Liberal *Daily News* (London), on the other hand, grows enthusiastic over Mr. Asquith's bill because it gives Ireland so much, and declares:

"It is a skilful piece of workmanship based on large and liberal lines. It is not a shadow, but a substance. It gives Ireland, if not full satisfaction, at least a substantial fulfilment of her demands. It preserves inviolate the unity of the Empire and gives to the minority in Ireland the fullest possible protection against any form of injustice. Its passage into law will mark the beginning of a new and happier chapter in the dark story of John Bull's Other Island. It will remove the one blot upon the records of our external rule, and will convert that bride

Whom we have wed, but never won

into a willing member of the household. . . . . .

"Mr. Law talked of the majority in a self-governing Ireland tyrannizing over the minority. But he did not explain whether Ulstermen were to be opprest because they are among the most industrious of Irishmen, or simply because they are Protestants. It is so plain that no Irish Parliament would harass some of its best citizens simply because they were giving of their best to a common country, that we must conclude that Mr. Law had in view just the vulgar appeal to sectarian passion."

The Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London) thinks the bill will complete the work of making Ireland "prosperous and free" and, moreover,

"Irish Home Rule is, in our opinion, necessary on grounds of sentiment and business alike, and it both points the way of relief for the Imperial Parliament and of unity for the Empire."

TURKEY'S DETERMINATION — Assim Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has communicated to Mr. M. H. Donohoe, Constantinople correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, the views of his country with regard to the continuance of the war with Italy. This communication is styled by the Minister as "a message to the peoples of the civilized world, giving the official reply of this Government to the efforts made by highly placed personages in Europe to secure a termination of the war in Tripoli." His Excellency declares that Turkey refuses even to discuss, let alone to consider, the terms of peace as laid down by Italy. The decree of annexation must first be torn up before pourparlers between the governments of the two countries are possible. Says Assim Bey:

"Turkey as a nation has not yet begun to fight.

"Italy now threatens to take sterner measures, and to carry the war into European Turkey if we continue to resist her unlawful and preposterous demands. Let Italy continue to bombard our unfortified and defenseless towns; let her, if she dares, attempt the passage of the Dardanelles. Let us admit the impossible—that she forces the Straits and even bombards Constantinople.

"What then? When she presents her dishonorable conditions afresh we will fling them back in her face. For never! no, never! will any Turkish Government accept them.

"Turkey has no fleet, it is true; but she has an Army. The day Italy invades our European provinces we meet on equal ground. Judging by previous Italian campaigns, we need have no fear of the result of the encounter when her Army meets ours. No Italian soldier who sets foot on the soil of European Turkey will ever leave it again unless by permission of the Turkish Army."

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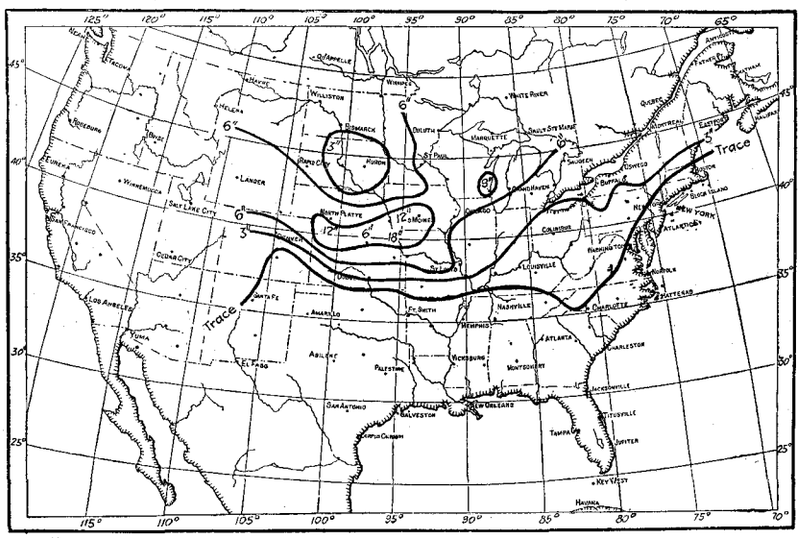
THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

THE GREATEST possible flood on the Mississippi has not yet occurred, despite the record-breaker of the past month, asserts Prof. H. C. Frankenfield, in charge of the river and flood service of the United States Weather Bureau, in an article contributed to *Engineering News* (New York, April 18). He bases this belief on the fact that the great river and its tributaries have never yet been in flood all at once. If this should ever occur, we should see an increase of volume in its flow, along its lower reaches, that would exceed anything yet recorded. The recent overflow was, properly speaking, only a flood on the Ohio and its tributaries, there being no trouble above the mouth of this river at Cairo. Writes Professor Frankenfield:



From "The Engineering News," New York.

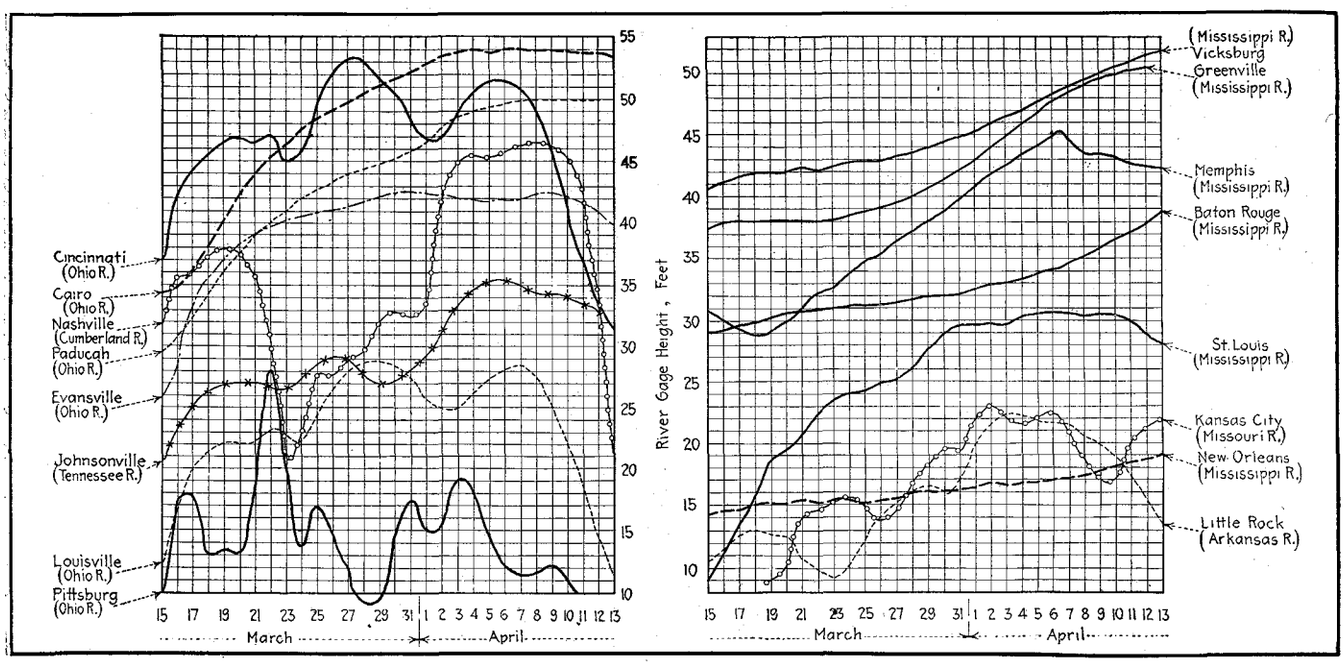
A FORERUNNER OF THE FLOOD.

Depth of snow on the ground on March 12, 1912.

"The first great Mississippi River flood of which there is a record occurred in 1785, and it is said to have been the greatest flood in the history of the middle Mississippi valley. Unfortunately the records are somewhat clouded, and the precise data of the flood of 1844 are now accepted as the high-water records for the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi valleys. These floods also extended into the lower Mississippi valley, and the flood of 1844 was always remembered as the greatest of all floods until the changing conditions of the last thirty years have resulted in other floods that have much diminished the fame that formerly attached to the older flood.

"Floods in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers are usually similar in their inception and origin, and the general history of one is the history of all as far as essential details are concerned. A cold, early winter, resulting in a frozen soil and the accumulation of a considerable supply of unmelted snow over the Ohio watershed; then in February a storm, almost invariably from the southwest, accompanied by heavy rains and abnormally high temperatures over the Gulf States and the Ohio valley. The ice in the Ohio River gives way, the run-off from the heavy rains is greatly augmented on account of the frozen soil, and the water from the melted snow is added to the total volume.

"In the mean time the rise in the lower Mississippi River has already set in, as this section is the first to be affected by the heavy rains. If there should be but a single storm, and the snow on the ground is not of unusually large quantity, the flood wave will be short and not of great height, but if, as sometimes happens, the southwestern storms move in a series, a fresh supply of water will be poured upon the watershed before the other has had an opportunity to run out, and a great flood sets in. If the rains are prolonged until late in March, the floods will



HYDROGRAPHS OF THE OHIO, CUMBERLAND, AND TENNESSEE RIVERS, MARCH 15 TO APRIL 13, 1912.

HYDROGRAPHS OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, AND ARKANSAS RIVERS, MARCH 15 TO APRIL 13, 1912.

WHY GREATER FLOODS MAY COME.

These charts show that the bulk of the water in this year's rising of the Mississippi came from its eastern tributaries. There is no record of an overflow caused by simultaneous floods on all the tributaries. But should that happen, this year's record rising in the lower Mississippi River would be greatly exceeded.

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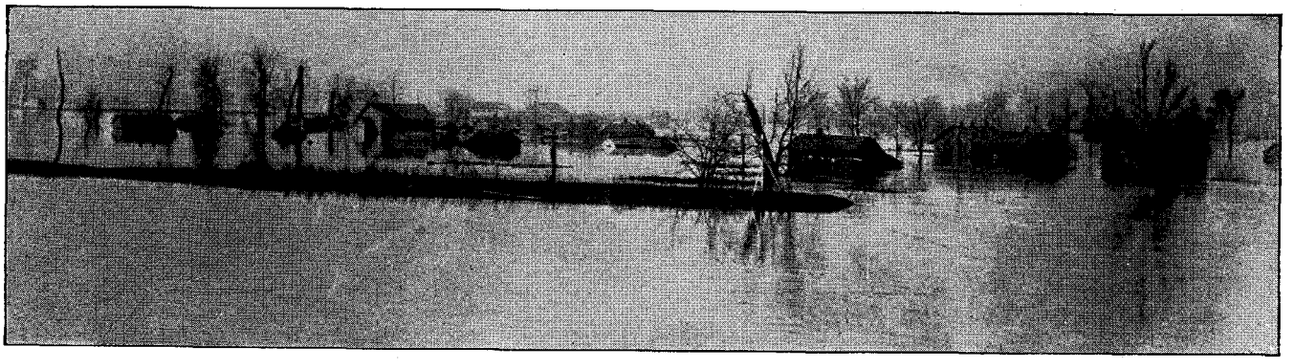
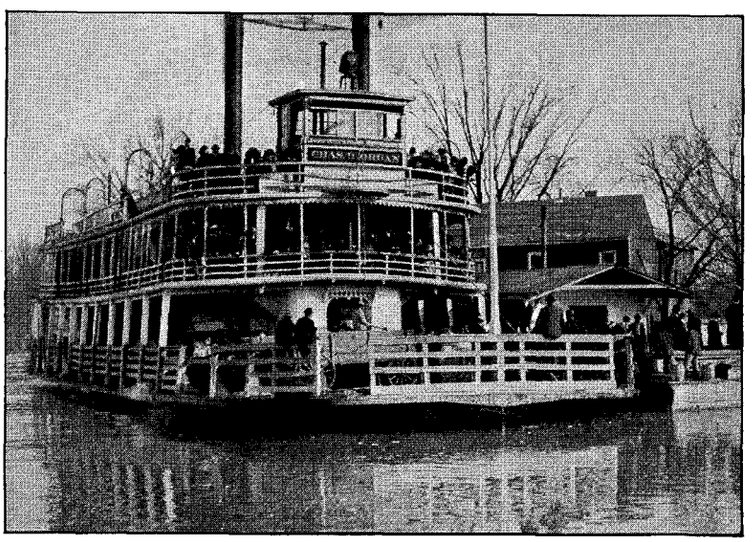


A GLIMPSE OF THE MISSISSIPPI'S DESTRUCTIVE WORK, CAIRO, ILL.

receive a further increment from the rises in the upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers that come with the breaking of the ice after the first warm and heavy rain of the early spring season. The flood of the present year, apart from the high stages reached, did not differ much as to characteristics from its predecessors, except that it set in about a month later than usual. January and February were cold with deficient precipitation as a whole, altho there was a fair supply of snow on the ground at the end of February, with a further increase during the first half of March. . . . . .

"The accompanying chart shows the amount of snow on the ground on March 12, the date of the first southwest storm. . . . .

"It must be remembered that this flood of 1912 came from the Ohio River and its tributaries. It is true that the lower Missouri and the upper Mississippi contributed somewhat, but the great bulk of the water came from the Ohio. The Arkansas River was in moderate flood only, while the Red River was not at all high. It is also true that there is no record of a flood in the lower Mississippi River caused by simultaneous floods in all of the large tributaries. As a rule, whenever the eastern tributaries were in great flood, the western ones failed, and *vice versa*, but the possibility of a combined flood is always present, and, if such a flood should come, the stages of 1912 would be exceeded below Cairo.



STEAMBOAT TAKING REFUGEES FROM MOUND CITY, ARKANSAS.

"A final word as to the work of the Weather Bureau in connection with the floods. The Weather Bureau has to do only with the forecasting of gage heights and warnings of flood stages. The first warnings were issued on March 15, and since that time the crest stages have been forecast for periods ranging from four days to four weeks in advance. Forecasts were always contingent upon the levees remaining intact, and thus far, with the crest of the flood near Arkansas City, Ark., the greatest variation of the actual from the forecast stages has not exceeded a few tenths of a foot. The breaking of the levees near Cairo was responsible for the only material change in the original forecasts for that place, and after the breaking the corrected forecast was exactly verified.

"The accompanying hydrographs show the stages reached at the principal places of observation. . . The hydrographs are not complete, of course, as the Mississippi River is still rising from Helena southward, and the crest of the flood will probably not reach the Gulf of Mexico until the end of April, or the first week of May."

That floods during the past decade have been steadily increasing not only in the total area covered, but in the estimated cost of property destroyed, is clearly indicated by an article printed in the press bulletin of the United States Geological Survey (Washington, April), which can be had by any one who writes to the office of the Survey in Washington for it. The present inundation, we read, "will probably pass down in history as the worst flood of the Mississippi since the settlement of the country." M. O. Leighton, chief hydrographer of the Geological Survey, attributes the flood-increase to the reduction of forest area. He says:

"On some of these drainage areas it has occurred by slow progression, and on others more rapidly. It is certain that in some areas this forest-cutting has caused barren conditions because the land was of such a character that after it was relieved of forest protection it eroded easily and its productive portions were quickly swept into water-courses.

"Summarily, therefore, it may be stated with confidence that the increase in flood tendency shown so unmistakably is due in by far the largest measure to the denudation of forest areas."

The increase of damage by flood is indicated in this statement:

"A complete census of flood damages for any year or series of years has never been attempted, but a few years ago the United States Geological Survey made inquiry of all the railroads of the United States concerning flood losses during the period January 1, 1900, to August, 1908. The railroads were selected for this purpose because it is well known that they are, by reason of their location and extent, subject to far greater damage than any other single interest, and it was believed that from the figures so procured a fairly representative basis of estimate might be obtained.

"The following table gives the resulting estimates from 1900 to 1908, inclusive:

Year.	Percentage of total mileage reported.	Estimated total railroad damage.
1900	14.6	$4,567,500
1901	21.1	4,543,800
1902	22.2	5,520,100
1903	27.3	9,722,000
1904	31.3	7,884,100
1905	33.3	9,858,972
1906	37.3	7,312,400
1907	39.1	11,823,800
1908	27.4	23,786,000

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IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD TRACKS WASHED AWAY BY THE FLOOD.

"From previous studies of this matter it appeared that the railroad losses resulting from floods amount to about 10 per cent. of the total loss arising therefrom, excluding, of course, the largest single item of loss, which is the depreciation of realty values arising from flood menace."

MATHEMATICIANS GROWING MODEST

MATHEMATICS is acquiring a "certain modesty," we are told by Prof. C. J. Keyser, of Columbia University, New York. Mathematicians used to tell us that their subject-matter was the only one of which we could be absolutely sure. Experiment proves other things to an approximation only. We can not be sure that Newton's law of gravitation is precisely true; still less may we swear to economic laws like that of supply and demand. But we can be certain, they would say, that two and two make four and that the angles of a triangle equal two right angles, because these truths are mathematical and not experimental. Now, however, Professor Keyser tells us, the mathematician is not so sure. In a review of Dr. Alfred North Whitehead's "Principia Mathematica" (Cambridge), in *Science* (New York), he informs us that the critical mathematician has given up the search for truth. To quote in substance:

REPAIRING LEVEES NEAR CAIRO, ILL.

"The mathematician no longer flatters himself that his propositions are or can be known to him or to any other human being to be true; and he contents himself with aiming at the correct, or the consistent. He is not absolutely certain, but he believes profoundly that it is possible to find various sets of a few propositions each such that the propositions of each set are compatible, that the propositions of such a set imply other propositions, and that the latter can be deduced from the former with certainty. That is to say, he believes that there are systems of coherent or consistent propositions and he regards it his business to discover such systems. Any such system is a branch of mathematics. Any branch contains two sets of ideas and two sets of propositions: a set of ideas that are adopted without definition, and a set that are defined in terms of the others; a set of propositions adopted without proof and called assumptions or principles or postulates or axioms (but not as true or as self-evident) and a set deduced from the former. A system of postulates for a given branch of mathematics—a variety of systems may be found for the same branch—is often called the foundation of that branch. And that is what the layman should think when, as occasionally happens, he meets an allusion to the foundation of the theory of the real variable, or to the foundation of Euclidean geometry or of projective geometry, or of *Mengenlehre*, or of some other branch of mathematics."

It requires little thought to realize how profoundly different all this is from the spirit in which most readers of this article studied mathematics when they went to school. The up-to-date mathematician literally does not know whether or not the angles of a triangle equal two right angles. They do in Euclid's familiar geometrical system, but that is not the only possible system. There are others in which the sum of the three angles are greater or less; and as these are quite as consistent as Euclid's, we have no right to prefer the latter when it comes to a search for absolute truth. Measurement will not determine, for it is never exact and so will not enable us to find whether the three angles are just equal to two right angles or are a little bit more or a trifle less. All this may read somewhat like nonsense to the old-time mathematician, but that is because he is not u to date. In the work under review, for instance, it is asserted that to call a proposition "true" or "false" means nothing, because both these terms are ambiguous. Says Professor Keyser:

"In the light of the theory, truth and falsehood present themselves each in the form of a systematic ambiguity, the quality of being true (or false) admitting of distinctions in respect of order, level above level, without a summit. When Epimenides, the Cretan, says that all statements of Cretans are false, and you reply that then his statement is false, the significance of 'false' here presents two orders or levels; and logic must by its machinery automatically prevent the possibility of confusing them."

Treated in this way, logic and mathematics are two aspects of the same science, or as Professor Keyser sets it down:

"Logic it is called and logic it is, the logic of propositions and functions and classes and relations, by far the greatest (not merely the biggest) logic that our planet has produced, so much

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that is new in matter and in manner; but it is also mathematics, a prolegomenon to the science, yet itself mathematics in the most genuine sense, differing from other parts of the science only in the respects that it surpasses these in fundamentality, generality, and precision, and lacks traditionality. Few will read it, but all will feel its effect, for behind it is the urgence and push of a magnificent past: two thousand five hundred years of record and yet longer tradition of human endeavor to think aright."

NOTHING "ABSOLUTE" IN MACHINERY

THE MODESTY of mathematicians, treated in the preceding article, is felt also by the machinists, who apply mathematics to actuality. No scientific expert talks about things that are "absolutely" straight, or "perfectly" smooth, or about measurements that are "exact." He is familiar with the fact that these are all relative terms. One measured distance may be more nearly exact than another, or, as we say somewhat loosely, "more exact"; but this means only that its error is less. And the limit of error gives us an idea of the accuracy of the measurement; a distance accurate to 0.01 inch is, of course, more nearly exact than one within 0.1 inch. The fallacy of shop-talk about exactness is well illustrated by a correspondent of *Machinery* (New York, April), who puts what he has to say in the shape of an anecdote, as follows:

" 'Say, Bill, what was the matter with the boss and the young fellow that just left?'

" 'Well, you see, everybody, in the last few years, has been using the word "absolute" in connection with the work turned out on their machines. That fellow came in and said to the boss, "You ought to plane those plates on one of our machines; they plane absolutely true surfaces," and I heard the old man tell him a little experience.

" ' " Young man," he said, " I want to give you a pointer. I had heard one fellow say that his machine grinds absolutely true, another that his turns absolutely true, another that his mills absolutely true, and another that his pulleys and shafting run absolutely true, for so long that I got the disease and agreed to build a machine for that old fellow down by the railroad-track who hammers saws and does blacksmithing, that would grind saws absolutely true on their sides. Now I will tell you what happened to me because I did not know what the word 'absolute' meant. After I had built the machine and sent it down, and thought I had given him about enough time to pay for it, I decided to call around for the money. Now, I had seen some of the work turned out on it and had a letter from a man who had seen it wanting me to build one for him, so I felt sure everything was O. K.

" ' " As I entered and stated my reason for calling, he asked me to look at some of the saws which were ground on this machine. He reached up on a shelf and got a nice new straight-edge, and suspended a saw by a string hooked over the teeth and then held the straight-edge against it. With the other hand he shoved the 0.004-inch blade of a feeler through, between the straight-edge and the saw. Then without saying another word, he got my contract and pointed to the clause in which I agreed to produce a machine which would grind absolutely true. I requested him to put a saw in the machine and let me adjust it, and I proceeded to grind a saw. When I had it finished and the saw tallied with the straight-edge, I called him over. He looked at it, and then got a surface-plate about ten inches square, and thinly covered it with lampblack and rubbed it over the surface just ground. Upon removing it, he informed me that the machine must grind absolutely true before he paid the bill.

" ' " Then it dawned upon me that I had used a word to convey one meaning that really meant another. I could not convince him of the injustice of his demands, and we went to law. My attorney could make no impression upon the court, which simply stated that if I agreed to build a machine to fly ten miles, the simple fact that it was impossible to do so did not entitle me to receive pay for a machine that would nearly fly. The above incident took place twenty years ago. We have since accomplished what was then considered an impossible thing, *viz.*, the flying-machine, but are practically as far from producing machinery that does work absolutely true as we were then. The only satisfaction which I got was that the machine was returned to me. I soon disposed of it, but it taught me a lesson." ' "

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD CANCER CURE

IT MAY BE SAID that nowadays we are learning almost everything about cancer except how to cure it. Such knowledge as we are acquiring, however, is doubtless one of the surest preliminaries to the discovery of a cure, altho it is not a necessary preliminary. Cures have been blundered upon before now with a minimum of knowledge, or without any knowledge at all. Still, if definite and effective action is desired along any line, the best plan is to acquire information; and that is what we seem to be doing. The latest bit, furnished by a German specialist, Wassermann, is said to have been "the result of a beautiful series of deductions," stimulated by Ehrlich's discovery of salvarsan—a remedy which, it will be remembered, was found by experimenting on the specific absorption of chemical substances by certain body-cells. Says an editorial writer in *The American Journal of Surgery* (New York, March):

"Wassermann started out with the idea of attacking cancer in mice by a substance which would be effective when injected through the circulation.

"According to the classic work of Ehrlich on chemotherapy, remedies are of two kinds: organotropic, or those which affect the endogenous body-cells, and parasitotropic, those which attack the invading organism without affecting, or affecting only indirectly, the body-cells. To the latter class belongs salvarsan. In attacking cancer, Wassermann concluded that the remedy must be definitely organotropic, but only for a certain part of the organism, the newly formed tumor-cells.

"His experiments were based on observations that the metallic substances, sodium tellurid and selenid, in solutions of which living cancerous tissue was suspended, were deposited only in the cancerous epithelial cells and not in other portions of the tissue, which seemed to show that we have, in selenium and tellurium, substances which have a specificity for cancer-cells. When Wassermann thereupon injected these metallic salts directly into mouse cancers, he noted a liquefaction of the tumor, which opened externally—a process which in some instances effected a complete cure."

In order to obtain more uniform results, the experimenter next injected these substances into the circulation, but without results; and he concluded that the salts did not reach the tumor. A search for some substance which, when mixt with them, would aid in a diffusion of these elements into the organs resulted in the final selection of the coal-tar dyes, especially that known as eosin. The curative substance which he now employs is a loose combination of eosin and selenium. We read further:

"In a mouse affected with cancer, a softening of the tumor is noted after the third intravenous injection of this combination. With repeated injections, the softening continues until the tumor has become a fluctuating sac. With the fifth and sixth injections, the resorption continues until the mass entirely disappears within ten days. In large tumors, a cure does not always follow; while the softening and liquefaction of the tumor proceed rapidly, the animals sicken and die. There is no question in Wassermann's mind that death is due to rapid absorption of the disorganized tumor. Small tumors, however, disappear regularly. Wassermann has observed the cured animals for many months, and in no instance has he noted a relapse.

"Wassermann is very careful to insist upon the fact that his discoveries should not be immediately applied to cancer in the human subject. This is obviously the only attitude to take. Mouse cancers are biologically not the same as human cancers, and by some, especially certain English observers, the cancerous nature of the Jensen mouse tumor has been questioned. However, whether or not Wassermann's discovery is ever applied to cancer in the human, it is of immense importance in demonstrating as a fact what had so long been fondly dreamed, but scarcely believed, that a neoplasm may be made to undergo a specific destructive process by an agency introduced into the general circulation that is harmless to the normal body-tissues. It is the most distinct advance that has been made in cancer research."

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TO ABOLISH COAL-MINING

TO KILL TWO BIRDS with one stone by doing away with the smoke of cities and coal-mining at one time is the somewhat startling proposal of Sir William Ramsay, the eminent English chemist, now president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He suggests that coal be not mined, but burned in the seam as it lies, the heat being used to generate power which may be transmitted electrically to the points where it is to be used. Speaking at the inauguration of the International Smoke Abatement Exhibition in London recently, he remarked that the object of the Smoke Abatement Society would be much simplified if no coal were burned, and he pointed out that the ideal state of things would be to have a gas-retort in the bowels of the earth. As quoted in *The Illustrated London News* (March 30), he went on:

"There is absolutely nothing, so far as I can see, to prevent a bore-hole from being put down until the coal-stratum is reached, and concentric tubes being used to set the coal on fire (by electricity) and to blow air down to enable the coal to burn as a preliminary operation. When sufficient heat has been engendered the amount of air sent down might be restricted. Coal with plenty of air gives off carbon dioxid, CO_2. When half-burned it gives CO, or what is called Dowson's gas, which is used for gas-engines. If steam were blown in it would give a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic oxid, or water-gas, which also is frequently used for gas-engines. Bring your gas-engines to the mouth of your pit or bore-hole and produce your power there. You would thus have 30 per cent. of the energy of the coal available as against 15 per cent. available in fuel-engines. That energy might be transformed into electricity at the mouth of the bore-hole, and you could distribute it through the country—wherever you liked. There is nothing new in this. Electricity has been carried 200 miles in California. I myself have seen it carried 80 miles in Mysore in India. In this way you would get electricity available for lighting and heating (including domestic heating), your railways would be worked by electricity, and the only fuel you would require would be oil for ships."

It has been reported still more recently in the daily press that a mine-owner in England has offered Sir William the use of some coal-strata to experiment with, and that his plan is to be tried out shortly. The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a dispatch dated March 28, quotes him as saying:

"I firmly believe that something will be done in the way of not raising coal, but letting it remain underground, burning it there, and taking off the gases. I have been in communication with a large colliery-proprietor, and he is going to give me a chance of making an experiment on a very small scale. If this succeeds, a candle may be lighted in England which will not be extinguished in our time."

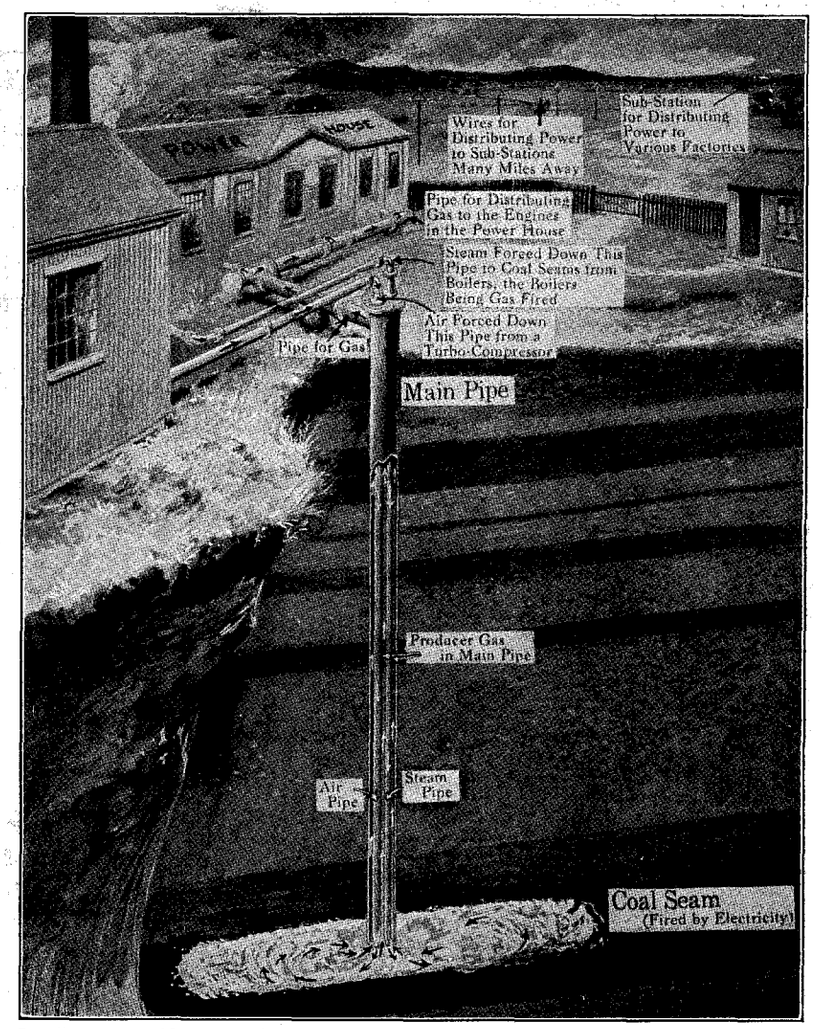
At least one noted inventor, however, is not enthusiastic about the success of the scheme. In an interview given to a reporter of *The Sun* (New York, April 7), Nikola Tesla is quoted as saying:

"The idea is ingenious, and not at all unrational, but on careful computation it will be found that more power can be derived by mining coal and burning it under proper conditions than by using it in the manner proposed by Professor Ramsay.

"Another problem presented by his scheme would be that of finding employment for countless thousands who are now earning their living in mining."

WORLD-WIDE BRITISH WIRELESS

THE WORLD-ENCIRCLING chain of wireless stations for the British Government, bruited for the past year, is soon to be a material fact. After many delays the British Postmaster-General, acting on behalf of his government and the governments of the dominions and colonies, has formally notified the Marconi Company of the acceptance of their terms for erecting all the long-distance stations required for the wireless scheme decided upon by the Imperial Conference last June, says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago), which goes on to give these further details:


POWER HOUSE
Wires for Distributing Power to Sub-Stations Many Miles Away
Sub-Station for Distributing Power to Various Factories
Pipe for Distributing Gas to the Engines in the Power House
Steam Forced Down This Pipe to Coal Seams from Boilers, the Boilers Being Gas Fired
Air Forced Down This Pipe from a Turbo-Compressor
Pipe for Gas
Main Pipe
Producer Gas in Main Pipe
Air Pipe
Steam Pipe
Coal Seam (Fired by Electricity)

From "The Illustrated London News."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL-MINING.

Burning coal in its place in the depths of the earth to produce gas, which will be conveyed by pipe to engines in a power-house on the surface. A diagram illustrating Sir William Ramsay's startling suggestion that it may become unnecessary to dig for coal.

"The construction of stations will proceed forthwith at London, Egypt, Aden, Bangalore, Pretoria, and Singapore. This chain of stations represents only the beginning of the scheme, which will be carried further in the near future throughout the Empire so as to enable the Empire to be to a great extent independent of the submarine cables. There is no doubt that stations will be established in countries contiguous to the colonies for communication with them, in which case the colonies will be in the position of being able to communicate cheaply and directly with any country with which they are doing business within a range of two or three thousand miles. The erection of such stations should within a very short time enormously reduce the rates now charged to many colonies for telegraphic communication with other colonies and with the mother country."

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MR. MORGAN'S LIBRARIAN

THERE IS A WIDE GULF between old *Dominie Sampson*, the bookish recluse in Scott's novel, and the custodian of Mr. Morgan's library. The *Dominie*, who figures as the old-time idea of a librarian, was quite helpless outside his sequestered domain, and probably, to modern ideas, inside it too. Miss Belle Green, who cares for the finest library in America, is described as one whom you would take for an "unusually clever society girl." She "picks up a musty tome as gracefully as a butterfly alights on a musty leaf." She has privileges that few "society girls" could command, for, says a writer in the New York *Times*, "let any New York girl of 26 try to imagine how it feels to drop into an auction-room during a sale and at one fell swoop spend $42,000 just for one book and a musty one at that." This was Miss Green's exploit at the first Hoe sale when she bagged a Caxton. "She knew everything about that book before she bought it; she could tell you a thousand reasons why it had a value; she could give you its history from the very moment it left the hands of Caxton." As a matter of fact, her career seems to be rather mixt up with the pursuit of Caxtons, as the writer in *The Times* shows us:

MISS BELLE GREEN,
Who sometimes bids as much as $42,000 of Mr. Morgan's money for a single book that he may wish for his library.

"A few years ago Miss Green was sent to England to represent Mr. Morgan at an important sale. There were seventeen Caxtons in the collection and, as she said, 'We just had to have them.' That little motto represents the book fervor of Miss Green. 'I just have to have it—that expression is more or less me,' she said. 'I just have to accomplish what I set out to do, regardless of who or what is in my way. And please don't think it is an easy matter to get what you want simply because you have the money to spend.'"

How she "just got them" is told by herself. She hadn't been a week in England when she went to the titled nobleman who owned the books and told him Mr. Morgan wanted them:

"I said to my lord, 'Mr. Morgan offers you this,' naming a goodly sum. Oh, it was a hard and trying moment. I felt that there were members of the family who eyed me suspiciously. Possibly they didn't like the way I drest, they were so staid and so prim. Now, at a sale, there are many factors to consider. When Mr. Morgan wants a book he pays cash for it. My lord, should he accede to my request, would have a check immediately. But should Mr. Morgan withdraw from a sale the effect would be that the bidding would not reach the high figures wanted. All these conditions I have to emphasize when I must have a thing.

"Well, the night before the sale, while I was anxiously awaiting my answer, I was given a dinner by the London bookmen. I have many friends at the British Museum who were anxiously watching to see what I would do on the morrow. One of them turned to me during the evening. 'Miss Green,' he said, 'will you promise me that in the morning you'll not bid against me for such and such a Caxton?' I was on the *qui vive*, waiting for my telegram which would tell me whether or not I had swept the collection from under the hammer. And as luck would have it, just before I replied the missive was placed in my hands. I read the gladdening news. Our offer had been accepted. 'Yes,' I said, 'I'll promise not to bid against you at the sale to-morrow.' I believe that was my greatest coup. Since then I believe Mr. Morgan has trusted a great deal to my judgment. Imagine getting seventeen Caxtons for little more than twice the price paid for the one Hoe Caxton. It's all splendidly exciting."

Book-buying is a game with Mr. Morgan, so his librarian tells us, and one he seems to enjoy as much as stock-trading. It's all a good thing for America, too, she thinks.

"Really, people over here don't know of what importance the library is. Here is a man making a collection which it would be impossible, financially, to duplicate, and before he has finished he will have secured some of the very best examples of books and manuscripts before the sixteenth century. We don't bother about the modern collections. Those are left to other libraries in whose province they naturally fall. I don't care who has the books, just so they are in America.

"Why should we bother with Americana when there are such full collections as those at the John Carter Brown Library and the Boston Library? It wouldn't be helpful for us to 'butt' in where others have specialized. . . . . .

"You can't imagine how many scholars come to the library. You may rest assured that when they do come, I get from them as much information as I can. There is no one person in America who may be accounted an authority on my special subject. I am only beginning, but I hope in the years to come to accomplish something. When I go abroad I always study, making bibliographies of what may seem to be dry subjects, but of what in my work are of paramount importance. When I was after those Caxtons, I had to be familiar with the whole range of the subject of Caxton. Presses and type, all involve some knowledge of art."

Miss Green believes that Mr. Morgan's library "will have tremendous significance in the awakening of the art spirit in America." One thing which she hopes it will affect beneficially is the printer's art. She observes:

"I wish the public knew more of the activity at Harvard University, where they have established a course in printing, furthered by the excellent enthusiasm of Mr. Updike, who owns the Merrymount Press. There are twelve students now busily studying the early types, the lives of printers, and the reasons why the printed pages in the past were arranged in such and

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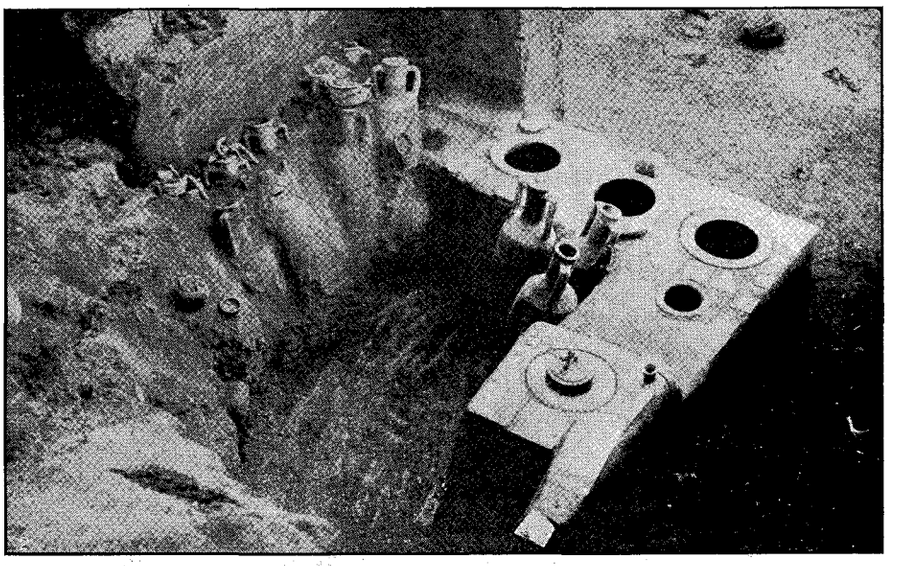
such a fashion. This course will have a tremendous advantage; it will make of printing a serious profession in this country. Already the twelve Harvard men have come down to look over Mr. Morgan's collection.

"The only thing that is needed now is money to develop a University Press at Harvard which will eventually compete with the Oxford Press in England. What should be studied in such a course? Why, endless things—Gutenberg, printers of the Low Countries, the question of paper, binding, and the like. Does it sound strange? Printing from the scholar's standpoint? Well, that's what is needed.

"You'd be surprized how many people with means are deeply interested in this game of collecting. There is a private house in New York where I could show you the finest Byzantine enamel to be found anywhere. Only the other night a man at the opera said to me, almost in a whisper, as tho he wouldn't like Wall Street to hear, 'Won't you come up and see my collection?' and I found, when I went there, that there were enamels and marbles and tapestries many a collector would have envied. Everywhere around this man were priceless jades, Chinese porcelains, rugs, and Limoges ware. How many people know that a certain wealthy man in this city has a wonderful collection of sixteenth-century marbles? Mark my words, we Americans will have to be interested the more we get."

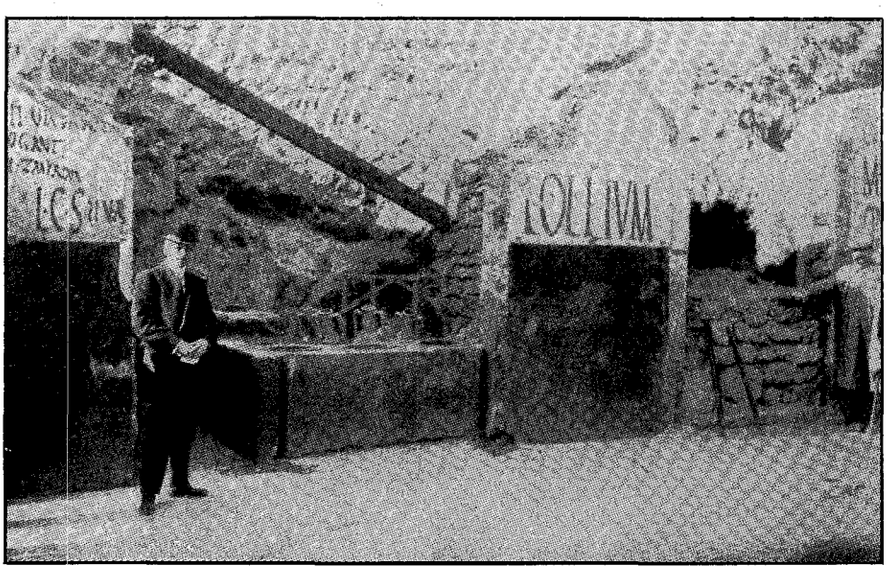


A ROMAN BAR IN "THE STREET OF ABUNDANCE."

Newly discovered wine-jars and a covered copper boiler in the place where found. Some covered vessels were found to contain water that had remained intact since the overwhelming of Pompeii.

Miss Green does not append a high-sounding title to her name. "My friends in England suggest that I be called 'Keeper of Printed Books and Manuscripts,'" she observes, "but you know they have such long titles in London. I'm simply a librarian." Then, says the interviewer, "at this stage Miss Green always descants upon the ability of Mr. Morgan as a librarian himself":

"For the great financier is like a boy among his books. Years after a big collection has been purchased and duly catalogued he will enter the room and say, 'Miss Green, let me see such and such a book,' mentioning a volume of not much importance, and one which the quick mind of his assistant has forgotten. Then the magnate will tell her exactly on what shelf it is to be found. 'His mind is photographic,' Miss Green explained. 'He can stand before a shelf for a short while and then locate the position of any book should he ever want it in days to come.'"



HOW POMPEII GAVE NOTICE OF ELECTIONS.

The inscriptions on the wall outside the bar uncovered by late excavations show requests for votes at an election not later than 79 A.D., the date of the city's destruction.

"POSITION" IN POMPEIAN FINDS

SHERLOCK HOLMES once flew into a fit of rage because "the blockheads from Scotland Yard" had arrived on the scene of an important crime ahead of him and changed the position of everything in the room. The value of all the elements in a case is diminished incalculably if they are disturbed. So much is this principle relied upon now by archeologists that "position" is regarded almost as the most important thing. Their task is "something more serious than the mere delving for art-treasures," points out Mr. Rollin Lynde Hartt, in connection with recent important finds at Pompeii. "Naturally a thrill attends the discovery of a mosaic, a pictured vase, a statuette, a jeweled necklace, or a richly sculptured tomb." But archeologists "are not servants of art chiefly," he reminds us; "they are servants of history." How they are trying to serve history in respecting the very spot where important discoveries are made is shown by Mr. Hartt in the Boston *Transcript*. The importance is increased when the archeologists "attack mysteries buried centuries ago."

"Take a case in point—a hundred museum 'acquisitions,' all artistic, all curious, all fascinating. Each is wondrously precious in itself. But suppose you could put back the hundred things into a Roman villa, giving them the places they originally had. Ah, then you might learn what manner of Roman was lord of the villa, the sort of life he led, how he amused himself, what gods he worshiped, how numerous was his tribe, and where they slept and ate and bathed and idled. You might know the children's ages, and the games they liked to play. The villa

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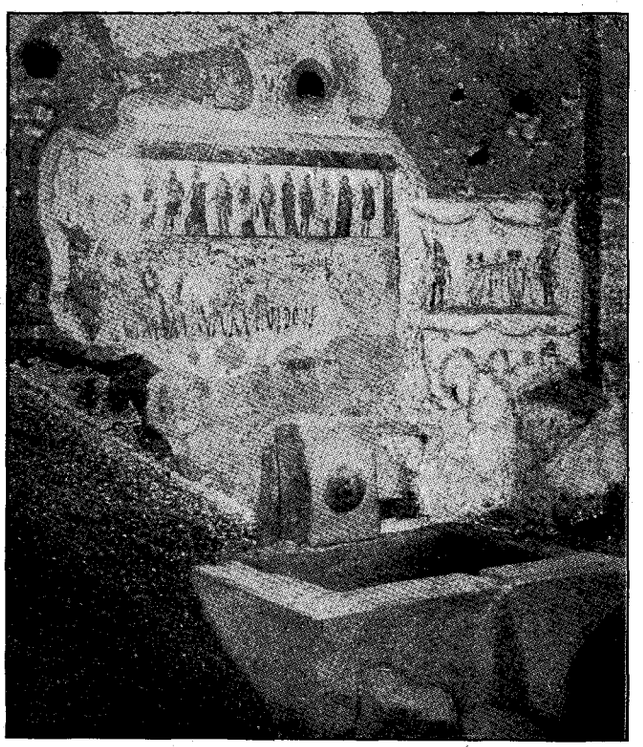
would live again, and the remote past along with it. In a word, while your spade served art, your chart would serve history.

"Now it so happens that the archeologists at Pompeii are doing a still pleasanter thing than this. Instead of mapping the field, with a view to its theoretical reconstitution, they leave each object precisely where they found it. Nothing is any longer carried off to museums. So, when next you visit Pompeii you will find the newly excavated streets themselves a museum. You will see the roofless houses unchanged in the least detail since the day of the great disaster.

"At present the archeologists are working in a street whose name is carved on stone tablets set in the walls—the Street of Abundance. Some of the houses have balconies, the first discovered at Pompeii. Near the door of a villa five bodies were found, face down, to shield themselves against the rain of hot ashes. Two of them are locked in a last embrace. On the outer walls many inscriptions are still legible. They relate to politics, and it appears that the elections were approaching. Among the buildings excavated one is a little temple, very curious and extremely well preserved. Along one side of the interior runs a row of pillars, showing that this was the room reserved for the flamens. On the other side there is a wall-painting—thirteen pagan divinities grouped about Jupiter Tonans. In front of the fresco, one sees an altar. The ashes upon it are different from those that came from Vesuvius. Evidently they are the ashes of the last burnt offering.



A FOUNTAIN AT POMPEII.

The newly revealed figures on the wall represent Olympian divinities and priests sacrificing to the household gods.

"But the house where the new archeological method proclaims itself to best advantage is the 'thermopol,' a kind of grog-shop, where the bar-keep 'sold it hot,' as the inscription says. A huge glass bottle outside serves as a sign. Within are tables and chairs, and many amphoræ, some of glass, some of bronze. Most of the amphoræ are tilted over, one upon another, seeming to indicate that some decanting-process was going on in the bar-room when the cataclysm overwhelmed the city. The boiler looks as good as new, even retaining the little chain that attached its cover to it. Above the boiler is a bronze lantern, supported in its place against the wall by two exquisite statuettes. A small ivory box in one corner of the room is full of silver coins—the day's receipts. And the archeologists report that when they opened the boiler they found water in it that had been there since the year of our Lord, 79."

So far half the length of the Street of Abundance has been opened up, that is, over a hundred yards. The digging has revealed a Pompeian art-store crammed with statues. The honor of having revealed this new phase of Pompeian ruins, says a writer in *L'Illustration* (Paris), belongs to Prof. Vittorio Spinazzola.

"Under his wise and enthusiastic direction the diggings, for a long time interrupted, have been resumed. The method on which these excavations are at present conducted requires patient and scrupulous work; they are likely above all to give their true place to the objects, even to the shapeless débris which the pick, carefully handled, has brought to light. Thus is obtained new information of astonishing accuracy. It may even be said that, thanks to the recent discoveries made along these lines, we are enabled to obtain a faithful idea of what domestic and public life at Pompeii was in the first century of our era."

"CYRANO" IN OPERA

MR. GATTI-CASAZZA PROMISED, upon leaving us a week or two ago, to take another step next season toward building up a national opera. He promised to produce Mr. Walter Damrosch's work on the theme of Cyrano de Bergerac, for which Mr. W. J. Henderson of the New York *Sun* prepared the book. It is not, it seems, a new work, but when it was written, some ten years ago, the time was not ripe for the expressions of the native school. The directors of the Metropolitan Opera House apparently have more faith than the general public in the power of our native musicians to establish a school, for the dubious history of Mr. Converse's "Pipe of Desire" and later of the Parker-Hooker "Mona" has not deterred them. Mr. Henderson, in an interview printed in the New York *Tribune*, gives credit wholly to Mr. Damrosch for the idea of an opera on this theme, and its birth was coincident with the world-wide interest then taken in Edmund Rostand's play. Meanwhile Mr. Damrosch's part of the work has practically been done all over again, so that it now represents his maturer musical thought on the subject. Mr. Amato, it appears, will create the principal rôle. The board of directors of the Metropolitan and its artistic director, Mr. Gatti-Casazza, says Mr. Henderson, "deserve the gratitude of the American people for their efforts to encourage a native operatic art." Mr. Henderson proceeds to anticipate the objection of certain "foolish people" that "Cyrano" can not be an American opera because its subject is French, saying:

"Did the fact that the scenes of 'Armide' or 'Orfeo' are laid in Palestine and in Hades render Gluck any the less national? Did Verdi go to Italy for his 'Traviata' or his 'Falstaff'; did Puccini go to Italy for 'Bohème' or 'Butterfly,' or Meyerbeer to France for 'L'Africaine'? Are 'Romeo and Juliet' or 'Hamlet' any the less English because their scenes are laid in Italy and Denmark? It seems to me that these parallels carry their own answer to such objections.

"In my version of 'Cyrano' I have followed the original pretty closely, except as regards the last two acts. If you remember, in Rostand's play the last act is in the convent garden fourteen years after the battle. Here *Cyrano* comes to die, half crazy. Mr. Damrosch saw that this would not be effective for operatic purposes, so he suggested that I make the scene immediately following the battle, and that *Cyrano* be brought there mortally wounded. This I have done."

It was objected that "Mona" was a work quite without melodic interest and therefore its highly academic character left the audience apathetic. Neither Mr. Damrosch nor Mr. Henderson has fallen into this error, as we see from the librettist's own account of their work:

"The libretto is written in verse, partly in rime and partly in blank verse, the blank verse occurring as the action grows

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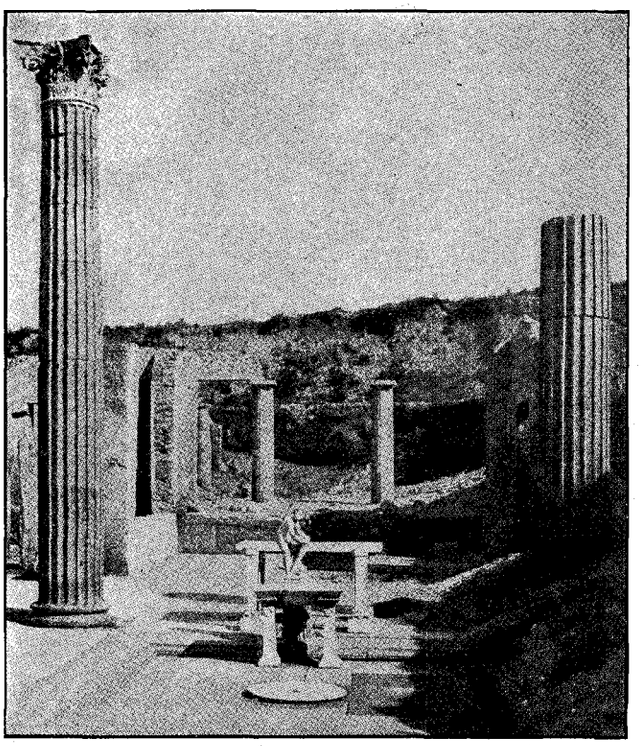
more dramatic. I wrote my part with an especial attention to lyric effects, so that whenever possible the characters may burst into melodic expression. It has seemed to me that modern composers have too often neglected such lyric expression, and I have always held that such expression must occur in opera. No one realized this fact more potently than Richard Wagner. Wagner never fails when the moment of great emotional feeling arrives to burst into songs. Witness the Spring Song in 'Die Walküre,' the Love Duet in 'Tristan.' If we are working in a musical medium, our medium of expression must be musical, and this is what the modern composer, probably at times through a misunderstanding of Wagner, has too often failed to realize. Music can not exist without melody; in fact, I might say that music consists of melody, rhythm, and harmony, and of these the most important is melody. When a great emotional crisis arrives, melody, lyric song, must express it—such can be the only true, the only effective method of expressing it.

"All the great composers have realized this, tho naturally their manner has changed with the times. I do not, would not, argue for a return to the Donizettian method of stringing one aria after another, for no reason except that a quartet or a trio following a solo provided dramatic contrast. In those days librettos seemed to be manufactured for the sole purpose of displaying these set melodies, and hence there was little dramatic continuity in the operas. But Wagner has shown that it is possible to express emotion lyrically and yet logically. As the action progresses, emotion becomes more and more intense, and then, all at once, perfectly naturally, that emotion expresses itself in song. There are no set arias that are there simply because the composer wishes them to be there, but they exist because they must be there, because they are necessary to the expression of the story. This was Wagner's contribution, yet others before him had realized it, Gluck and Mozart among them. Even Claude Debussy, who has often been set up as an enemy of melodic expression, has given this impression in only one work, 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' and he has been quoted as saying that if he were to write another opera he would have to find another method of expression.

"Mr. Damrosch is as firm a believer in melody as I am, and whenever my libretto has given him the opportunity he has burst into song. Take, for instance, the balcony scene. Here the music gradually works itself up into an ecstacy of lyric song, as surely should be the case whenever love music occurs. But, of course, Mr. Damrosch has varied his expression with the mood. For instance, the well-known receipt for making almond cake I have written in Gilbertian 'pitter-patter,' and Mr. Damrosch in his music has followed suit."



LONG-BURIED HOUSE OF A RICH POMPEIAN.

The atrium and peristyle in the mansion of Obellius Firmus.

Mr. Henderson is in favor of opera written in English, but not of foreign works translated into English. He declares that the policy of having all works sung in German in the Fatherland is only due to the fact that they are unable to hire artists enough to have a more varied linguistic equipment. English, he thinks, is more suited for singing than French or German, tho Italian is better than any other because of the number of its long vowels. Mr. Henderson gives this account of himself:

"After graduating at Princeton, I joined the staff of *The Tribune* as a reporter, and in 1883 went to *The Times*, on which, in 1887, I became the music critic. I had always been interested in music and had studied composition, as well as having had some practical experience in writing the incidental music for some of my mother's plays. My father was the manager of the old Standard Theater, and my mother was both a playwright and an actress, while my ancestors on both sides had all been theatrical people in England. So, you see, I fell naturally into the theater. Years ago I wrote a number of comic opera librettos, among them an adaptation of 'Le Petit Duc,' which was produced at the Casino. But I gave up libretto-writing because it was unprofitable. Later I wrote both the words and music of a light opera, but I never could get it produced, so you see, tho 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is my first attempt in the grand-opera field, I am not a novice in writing for the musical stage."

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS—We have noticed from time to time the sad prevalence of suicide among German schoolchildren; now we hear that many who failed in their Easter examinations were driven by despair to end their lives. What kind of education is this that produces such tragedies at Eastertide? ask English observers. Germany may not be taking the lesson to heart, but Sir J. H. Yoxall, M.P., general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, points out in *The Standard* (London) that England is:

"We are getting further and further away from anything bearing the remotest resemblance to the iron-bound system of Germany. The whole movement in England is to make school attractive and to leave pupils with a desire for study in after-life. If you treat a boy like a machine and try to stuff him with knowledge—without taking any account of his capacity for assimilation—you disgust him with the idea of learning anything, and the distaste most likely remains with him forever. But if you go into a tea-shop now and see what the young clerk is reading you will generally find that it is something pretty good. The taste for reading remains after school, and the production of cheap classics has helped enormously in this direction.

"Not many years ago the visit of the inspector for the periodical examination was a great ordeal for the youngsters, an ordeal which sometimes approached sheer terror. Now that has been done away with. The individual examination has been relaxed, and the inspectors come, not to examine, but to inspect. The teachers are thus left more free to develop the intellectual side of their pupils and to differentiate, instead of trying to bring them all up to one level standard. And the consequence is that the elementary schools have now become pleasant places. The children, boys and girls, too, like to be there. The German system seems to develop a weariness of life, and morbid ideas creep in with the brain-fag that comes of prolonged studying. In our secondary schools there has been no relaxation. Examinations are as stiff as ever they were, but then they have never been anything like so hard as they are in Germany. The Germans are over-systematized, but I am inclined to think our fault is that we are a little under-systematized.

"But no doubt the method suits us. The individuality of the English boy makes him want to strike out on a line of his own, and his training helps this. The German boy, on the other hand, is Prussianized even in his school-days, and has to do his lessons with all the earnestness and severity of military drill."

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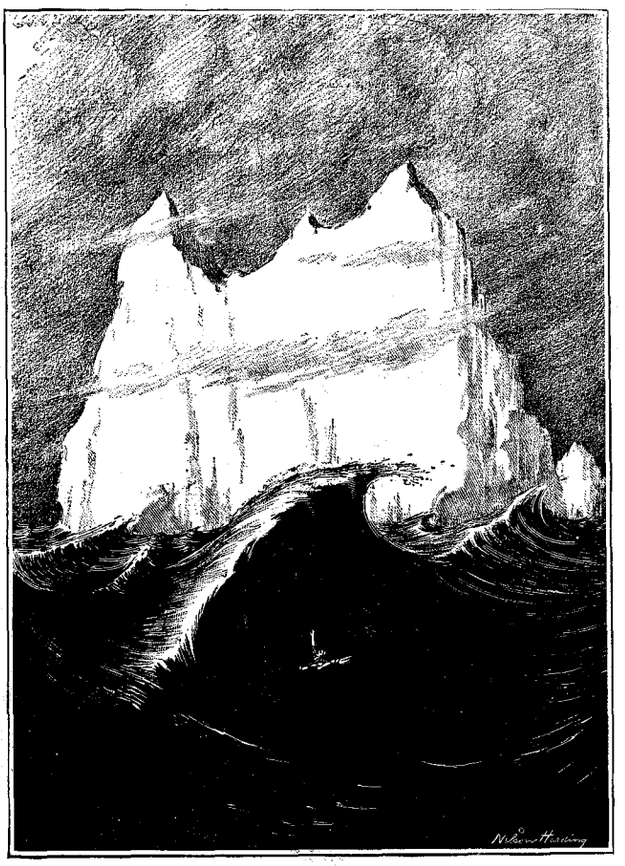
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE "TITANIC"

WHAT DR. MANNING, the rector of Trinity Church, New York, said in his pulpit about the *Titanic* disaster was practically the same message as went forth from many pulpits in the land on the Sunday of April 21. This was spontaneously chosen as a day of memorial services, and the thought uppermost in many a speaker's mind was thanksgiving for the splendid heroism displayed by sufferers and survivors. "We can give thanks for the heroism, the calmness, and the courageousness shown on that boat in the last few horrible minutes," said Dr. Manning. "There must be joy in our hearts that these men and women, when they met the supreme test, faced it in such a manner. Their example on board that sinking ship has made the world richer, has given this generation a greater heritage to leave to those generations to come." There are few instances of the expression of a view of God's relation to the affairs of men that might have followed such a catastrophe in the preaching of an earlier day. Our forefathers dwelt much on the judgments of God; to-day the point of view is shifted and men see instead the follies of man. "A change of Tyre to *Titanic*," says the Rev. R. S. Donaldson of Milwaukee (reported in *The Sentinel* of that city), "makes the twenty-seventh chapter of Ezekiel a veritable lamentation over the steamship which met disaster during the past week." It was a matter of Providence, not judgment, he says. "No need of life-boats. No need to listen to any warnings along the way. This is the spirit of a thousand walks of life, and sooner or later leads to the latitude and longitude of defeat. God was forgotten." These two are the notes that are struck in the religious reflection on the event. Thanksgiving for man's heroism; dismay for man's improvidence. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, said in his sermon:



MAN.

"The Sea is His and He Made It."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"Above all of the sorrow of the time, above the cries of the suffering, the hysterical shrieks of those who are well-nigh insane with their grief, there comes one strong, clear word, 'Be with us and comfort all,' the message of the noble-minded widow of the gallant commander of the *Titanic* to a sorrowing world. Let us leave to the Government the investigation of the great disaster, to the newspapers the repetition of its horrors, and to public opinion to award the crown of honor or the infamy of cowardice. And let us inquire if those men, who were not afraid to die, have died in vain.

"You and I will be better in life and in death because of their good example. The real message of this great and overwhelming affliction is that it is the latest revelation of the power of the cross. Not all those who cry 'Lord, Lord,' are followers of Christ, he taught us, but they who do the will of the Father, and he also said that those who are not against him are for him.

"Some of those people, who could only look back on a foolish, wasted past, acquitted themselves like men. The Master taught us to be strong and to do what we do in love. Those men were strong, and did what they did in love. We have plenty of examples of bravery—at Marathon, in the charge at Gettysburg, in the assault at Cold Harbor. But those men were soldiers, with leaders in whom they had confidence, with training and the power of discipline.

"The men who stood on that deck, in the presence of disaster, exhibited a power of self-restraint, exhibited it so quietly, too, that it can not be explained on any ground of mere evolution.

"Certainly, it was not a case of the survival of the fittest. There were men lost that the city and the country needed, and there are widows surviving who speak no language that you or I can understand, and who will inevitably become public charges.

"They did not ask why, nor if any helpless, poor creature were worth saving. The maxims of commerce were forgotten. There was no question of buying cheap and selling dear. They sold themselves for naught; they gave their lives away. Such a sacrifice can not be justified on any economic ground.

"But the Son of Man came into a world that was lost. And so the men on the *Titanic* sacrificed themselves for the women and children. The women did not ask for the sacrifice, but it was made. Those women who go about shrieking for their 'rights' want something very different."

To Cardinal Gibbons, preaching in St. Stephen's Church in Washington, the heroism displayed was of a secondary value:

"While I admire the shining examples of heroism that make this shipwreck forever memorable in human annals, I admire still more the numerous evidences of religious confidence, resignation, and prayer that we meet in the narratives of the unhappy survivors. I feel confident that the unparalleled sorrow that now rests like a cloud on two continents will revive in many hearts a latent sense of divine power and wisdom and goodness, of God's rights in his own world, and of our human obligations to so conduct the social order that the existence and honor of God shall be respected. This is the corner-stone of all justice, and the neglect of it is the chief reason of our modern social and economic unrest."

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, makes a severe arraignment of modern life. The *Titanic* disaster, he declares, "is the terrific and

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ghastly illustration of what things come to when men throw God out at the door and take a golden calf in at the window." "All this sorrow, this horrible slaughter, this parting of loved ones, tragic rending of families . . . was totally without reason." As the press reports him he continued:

"Different temperaments have, of course, seized upon different aspects of this unparalleled tragedy. Each of you has your own line of contemplation. I am going to tell you mine, and I am going to cut as close to the line of truth and to the nerve of the sensitive heart as I know how; for if this event is treated as it ought to be, it is going to produce some searchings of heart that will modify to a degree the attitude of the general mind toward certain vital questions of individual and public life.

"The picture which presents itself before my eyes is that of the glassy, glaring eyes of the victims, staring meaninglessly at the gilded furnishings of this sunken palace of the sea; dead helplessness wrapt in priceless luxury; jewels valued in seven figures becoming the strange playthings of the queer creatures that sport in the dark depths. Everything for existence, nothing for life. Grand men, charming women, beautiful babies, all becoming horrible in the midst of the glittering splendor of a $10,000,000 casket!

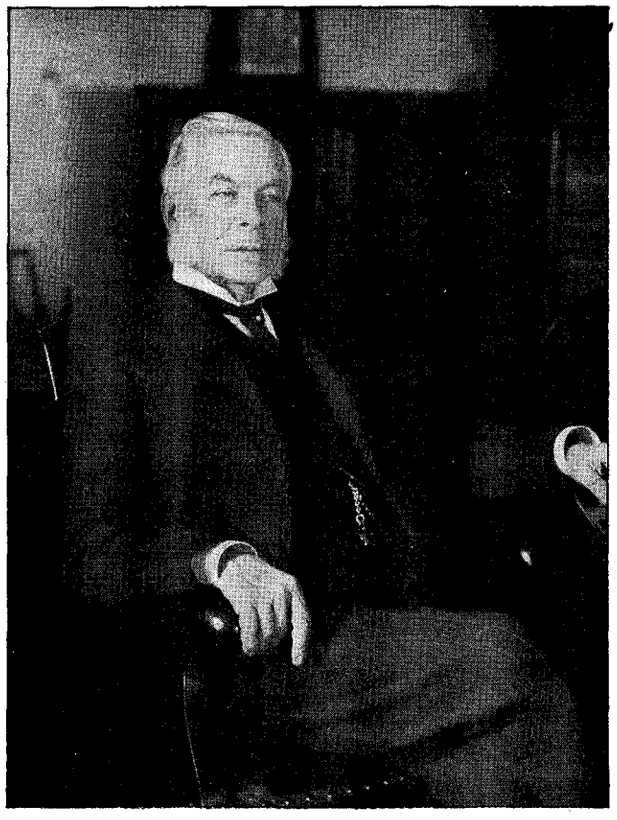
"And there was no need of it. It is just so much sacrifice laid upon the accurst altar of the dollar. The boat had no business to be running in that lane. They knew that the ice was there. They dared it. They would dare it now were it not for the public. It is cheaper to run by the short route. There is more money in it for the stockholders. The multimillionaires want more money. They want as much as they can get of it. The coal is now saved. It is starting a little mine at the bottom of the ocean between Sable Island and Cape Race.

"It is a lesson all around to the effect that commercialism, when pushed beyond a certain pace, breaks down and results in stringency and poverty; and that action, when crowded, produces reaction that wipes out the results of action. . . . . .

"We can conceive no severer punishment for those steamship men—the one who is here now with the others—than to be compelled to read and reread the harrowing details of those two hours from midnight to 2 A. M. on the morning of the sinking of the ship. We will not be angry with them. Rather will we pity them, for if their hearts have not been hardened to the consistency of the metal in which they deal, the perusal of the ghastly record, the contemplation of the vivid drama of men leaping to their death, bidding long good-byes to those loved ones, and all to the accompaniment of the infernal music of the orchestra, ought to give them a foretaste of the tortures of the damned.

"Yes, we pity them, for unless their hearts are clean gone and burnt to a crisp, these days are to them days of remorse, of gnawing of the soul. Their guilt is not momentary. It is driven home with a gold hammer, which will beat them into sensibility. Had Providence held back the tragedy the moral lesson only would have been delayed.

"The two sore spots which really run into one another and which constitute the disease that is gnawing into our civilization are love of money and passion for luxury. Those two combined are what sunk the *Titanic* and sent 1,500 souls prematurely to their final account."



THE LATE JOHN STEWART KENNEDY,

A large part of whose great fortune is now being devoted by his widow to the founding of a University of Religion.

FOR A UNIVERSITY OF RELIGION

NO SUCH THING as a "University of Practical Christianity," as is planned for Hartford, Connecticut, exists anywhere, it is said, in either hemisphere. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been given by Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, of New York, for the endowment of the Hartford School of Missions and the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy. This amount she has offered to double on condition that a similar sum is secured elsewhere. There seems no likelihood that the amount will not be raised, for an unnamed friend has already promised $100,000. Beyond all this Mrs. Kennedy has promised $100,000 for the new buildings necessary for the housing of the students in the two schools. With these sums assured, the plan embraces a proposal to raise a full million for endowment and this is expected to be accomplished within the next twelve months. The future is full of promise for the projectors of this scheme. If, says a Hartford correspondent of *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), "there are 250 in these schools at the end of five years, and in ten years not less than 500, and a large majority of them college graduates, it is evident that a great future of usefulness lies before this university of practical Christianity, in which modern needs will be met with modern facilities and methods." The growth of the idea now in process of crystallization is thus sketched:

"For a number of years plans have been under consideration for the establishment of a religious university, with Hartford Theological Seminary as the center, by bringing together a number of interdenominational schools for training men and women for the various new professions which have arisen during the past fifty years in Christian service and philanthropy. The new professions include not only foreign missionary service, but the fields of religious education, of social work in connection with social settlements, charitable institutions, as well as secretaryships in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, and of church work. The first step in this direction was taken when the School of Religious Pedagogy was affiliated with the Seminary, and already hundreds of carefully equipped young people have gone out from that school to enter lives of efficient service. Last fall the second forward step was made when the School of Missions was opened, and instruction given on the lines indicated by the epoch-making Edinburgh Conference of 1910. And now others are to be added, one of which is to be a school of social service.

"The methods of the new plan are that 'each school, training for a specific profession or group of professions, shall have its own building, its own faculty, its own fundamental course of study, its own chapel service, and, in fact, its own interior life as a school. In those subjects which all the schools have in common or in which one school can cooperate with another, there shall be mutual election of courses, so that the students shall at once realize the definite nature of their own profession

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and its points of contact with all the rest. Thus, while each school will have a good, strong faculty, money will be saved and efficiency will be increased by this mutual cooperation. There will, of course, be one board of administration. There will be many occasions on which all the students meet together to realize the great purposes, in the service of man and the promotion of the Kingdom of God, which are common to all.'"

Religious journals hail with enthusiasm the plans about to be carried into execution and look upon Hartford as destined to be one of the most interesting and important religious centers in the country. "Effort along these lines of training has not been peculiar to Hartford," says *The Congregationalist and Christian World*, "but no other of our seminaries has yet in sight so well-thought-out a plan or such hopes of competent endowment for the work." *The Continent* (Chicago) finds "the most interesting feature of these gifts" to lie in the fact that "altho they are given to a theological seminary, they are not given for theological education." *The Independent* (New York) also dwells upon the enlarged faculties of this new institution in contrast to the theological seminary of a half-century ago, which in all denominations was of the same type. When fully equipped the older school had professorships in Old-Testament Hebrew, New-Testament Greek, Church History, Homiletics, and Dogmatic Theology. "Of all these the chief and crown was the last, which was often frankly called Polemic Theology, and the students were known as 'theologs.' There was no provision for the instruction of any who did not plan to enter the ministerial profession." But—

"Very different is the condition now. These five departments have been subdivided and others added to them in the clerical curriculum. The list of teachers in a leading theological seminary rises to fifteen or twenty, while a number of secondary schools, such as those founded by Mr. Moody, begin fitting young men and young women for positions as Sunday-school teachers and religious workers in other ways. But just as our hundreds of normal schools called for a higher grade of normal colleges attached to our universities, so our theological seminaries have begun to attach to themselves departments of higher religious pedagogy to fit for the new professions in religious and social service, and for special training of ministers and young women who expect to engage in foreign or domestic mission work. We thus have colleges, or, rather, universities of religion. . . . .

"We are learning—and it is taught us at home as well as abroad—that religion itself bears worthy fruit only as it is supported by the highest education. We are learning just now in both Turkey and China what education can do. It is the mission schools that are reforming or undermining the religions of India.

"Over fifty years ago there arose the question about Boston whether the American Board was not wasting good missionary money in developing schools in the mission field of India instead of sticking to its first business of preaching the gospel. So the secretary of the board, Dr. Anderson, was sent to India to investigate and report, as he was thought to be a very wise man. But he proved a very foolish man. He reported against the schools, and they were closed or reduced to mere primary rank. The result was disastrous, and it took a long while to restore the influence which was lost. A religion that is not backed by education will sink into superstition or worse. That lesson has now been learned by all Christian statesmen, and the upheavals in Turkey, India, China, and Japan have all been made possible by the increased number of young men whose education was fostered by these mission colleges. But we see that a Chicago denominational paper has forgotten, or never knew, what experience of a century has taught, and it is stirring up the churches to demand that the American Board should give up its higher institutions in foreign lands, and that the American Missionary Association should cease to press its Christian educational policy among the negroes of the South, on the plea that it is too great a burden on Congregational money to finance such colleges. It would have what money can be raised devoted to denominational church work, to organizing Congregational churches in cities and towns which are supplied with competing colored Methodist and colored Baptist churches. The one question to be considered is as to which method will have the larger influence for intelligence and Christianity among the masses of colored people. For our part we can not approve the recrudescence of a long-discarded and discredited theory of evangelism which would preach but not teach. The new movement teaches the teachers."

JUDAISM AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE SYNAGOG should watch jealously any undermining of its integrity from within, declares *The American Hebrew* (New York) as a note of warning against the inroads of Christian Science. This journal, impelled by rumor that "Jews, like others, are being influenced by the teachings of a denomination called the Church of Christian Science," finds it becoming a "duty to investigate to what degree this is so." To this end it has "assigned papers and discussions." It does not advocate any abatement of the known liberality of the synagog. "With any particular individual who, through mental distress or physical suffering, seeks what he considers remedies that are offered him by the practise of such a church, we should deal most tenderly." It further protests that it has no interest in promoting heresy trials, but there is an alternative that can not be overlooked:

"When, as rumor has it, Jews formally enroll themselves as members of Christian Science churches and presumably subscribe to the tenets of Christian Science, some of which are opposed to the fundamental principles of Judaism, and when even officers of Jewish congregations find no inconsistency between membership in the Synagog and formal membership in the Christian Science Church, such persons should be told that such double allegiance is impossible, that membership in the Synagog is incompatible with formal membership in a Christian Science church, even as such membership would be incompatible with membership in any other Christian denomination. Such mixtures, or *shatnez*, we can not brook with impunity. They make for internal disintegration. We respect the sincere manifestation of the religious sentiment in man. We revere any sincerely held faith. We believe that all men are children of God and in some way are doing God's work. But if we are to maintain distinctions because of sacred convictions, we must have the courage to maintain them and guard the sacred heritage of the religion of Israel. No uncertain note should go forth from this body. We should make clear by resolution the impossibility of such twofold membership in the Synagog and in a church. While the Jew becomes a member of the Synagog by birth and remains potentially a member of it, tho he may not formally become affiliated with any particular congregation, and while he remains a Jew as long as he does not formally adopt any other religion, he must be considered as ceasing to be a Jew if he takes any step which formally puts him out of the Synagog. A Christian Science church is, in our view, one of the denominations of Christendom. And a Jew breaks with his Judaism by accepting formal membership in it. Such a resolution going out from us will strengthen the hand of any colleague who may have in his community a great test offered to his moral courage, in vindicating the integrity of Judaism against surreptitious attacks from within."

Some more constructive work than this is demanded of Judaism, thinks this journal. Thus:

"We ought to realize why some of our people have been led astray. We ought to insist upon the emotional and mystic value of Judaism. The Synagog was always many-sided. It had a complete message for the many-sided needs of human nature. The Synagog always performed the priestly function. It had the Torah. It expounded the tradition. It stood for learning. It appealed to the intellect. It performed the prophetic function, voiced the living conscience of men, made for moral progress, and was the great ethical rejuvenator. And it always performed the mystic function, inasmuch as it brought God into life and made man feel the divine significance of daily living. It valued prayer. Prayer, as a brilliant American thinker has it, is 'religion in act.' Or, better, as our sages say, it is the 'service of the heart.' It should be our duty to make prayer again a power in the lives of our people, by bringing home to them the emotional and mystic side of Jewish experience."

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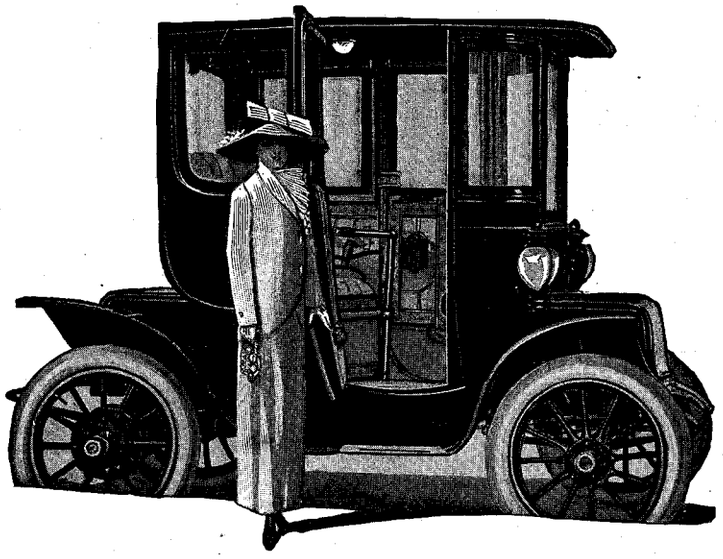

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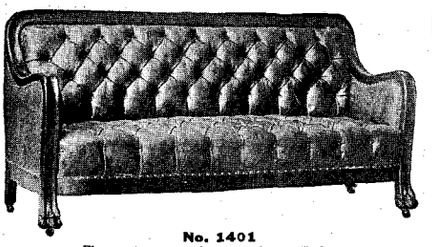

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

TREVELYAN ON THE LATER YEARS OF OUR REVOLUTION

Trevelyan, Sir George Otto. George the Third and Charles Fox. In 2 volumes. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 311. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. $2.

The manner in which Sir George Otto Trevelyan handles the subject of the American Revolution may be guessed from the fierce onslaught recently made on his book by the rabidly Tory *Blackwood's Magazine*. According to this monthly, the historian's methods are "obsolete"; his book might serve as material for a Fourth of July oration on Coney Island, etc. We are told in short that he does not know what he is talking about. Perhaps this is because he quotes Lecky to the effect that George the Third's course of action during the later part of the American War was "as criminal as any of the acts which led Charles the First to the scaffold." He also cites with approval the defiant declaration of Gen. Nathaniel Greene: "We can not conquer the British at once, but they can not conquer us at all. The limits of the British Government in America are their outsentinels."

We have read the volume with interest and delight. It is a work of research and literary grace. Fox is set in the environment of the time; vices and graces are impartially credited to him. He was the typical man of the Georgian aristocratic class: a gamester in early life, a keen sportsman and shot, and a patron of racing and boxing, yet fond of books, possest of a large library, and withal one of "the mob of gentlemen who write with ease."

Fox came into political prominence first of all just after the surrender of Saratoga. On the night of February 2, 1778, when he was to make his memorable speech and the lobbies were crowded, ladies, headed by the Duchess of Devonshire, forced their way into the galleries, from which it took two hours to eject them. "At length Fox arose, in an assembly packed to suffocation, which heard him with rapt attention. He spoke, according to his own reckoning, for two hours and forty minutes; but there were few who would not have listened to him willingly for twice that time." He concluded his speech as follows:

"On the whole, then, it appears to me, that if gentlemen are not blind they will see that the American War is impracticable, and that no good can come from force only; that the lives lost, and the treasure spent, have been wasted to no purpose, and that it is high time that we should look to our own situation, and not leave ourselves defenseless upon an idea of reenforcing the army in America—an army which, after we have done all we can to strengthen it, will be less strong than it was last year, when it produced nothing decisive, or in the least degree tending to a complete conquest."

The present volume carries us to the incident of André's execution and Arnold's flight to England, where, altho in London Royalty and the Ministry treated him well, "the favor of the Court did not carry with it the favor of the public. London society set its face sternly and inexorably against him. In war and in politics we have often welcomed a deserter, but invariably despise a traitor." The memory of Major André, however, was honored by a beautiful bas-relief in Westminster Abbey.

American readers will welcome this scholarly résumé of the history of the Revolution as it drew to a close. It is well and fairly written and illustrated by numerous references and quotations. As a review of the early struggle of our Republic from an English standpoint, the entire work is a remarkable testimony to the valor, rectitude, and self-control of those who first unfurled the flag.

THE FIRST LORD HOLLAND

Riker, T. W. Henry Fox, First Lord Holland. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 438–419. New York: Henry Frowde. $6.75 net.

When we study the life of Henry Fox we find ourselves plunged into the most corrupt era of English politics that history records, and the most unscrupulous among the leaders who controlled the Government was the subject of Mr. Riker's conscientious study. Henry Fox not only employed bribery to carry his own measures, but he was even accused of embezzling public funds. His adversary Pitt styled him "the blackest man he ever knew," and in the Georgian age of political profligacy this was saying a great deal. Without making any attempt completely to rehabilitate the character of this statesman, Mr. Riker has attempted to show that he was no viler than the men with whom he was associated and received as a legacy from such leaders as Walpole the traditions which he deemed it prudent or profitable to live up to.

Henry Fox, Baron Holland, was the younger son of Sir Stephen Fox, being born in 1705. He was elected to Parliament in his thirtieth year and rapidly rose to power. He was popular, fascinating, and skilled in intrigue. Mr. Riker thus describes his character at this period:

"Fox was gracious and entertaining, and even Chesterfield, who seems to have disliked him, admits that he 'had a wonderful dexterity in attaching individuals to himself.' That he was popular in social circles is beyond question. His besetting sin, a fondness for the gaming, made him a boon companion of many; and the sources of his income were certainly not limited to his official salary. In the autumn of 1848 his friend Horace Walpole writes that he took a £10,000 prize; and, whatever were the means, Fox's life may assuredly be credited with financial success. Then, besides a liberal and expansive purse and a fondness for entertaining, he had the good fortune to possess a father-in-law who enjoyed a social position as high as any among the peers. When we add to this that Fox was a man of recognized ability, and tho personally attached to Pelham and politics, was far from approving of his brother the Chancellor, it is not strange that his value was appreciably high to the 'Cumberland Party.'"

Fox became first Lord of the Treasury in 1743. In 1755 he supported King George's measures for peace with such assiduity that he earned the title of "the King's friend," and was raised to the peerage in 1762 with the title of Baron Holland. In 1762 he was appointed Paymaster-General. In discharging the duties of this

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office he exposed himself to serious charges of bribery, corruption, and of bullying his colleagues, and in 1765 felt himself obliged to resign. Mr. Riker speaks of his retirement as a "dismissal," and says:

"He accepted his dismissal from the Pay Office with commendable resignation. . . . Holland's disposition had always been cheerful and tho we now read of his being low-spirited, his letters during these years are nearly always bright and no one would readily believe they came from the hand of a chronic invalid. It is not until 1768, when life had become less endurable, that we find him writing: 'There is one question which I hope will not be asked: "Has life no sourness drawn so near its end?" Indeed it has, yet I guard against it as much as possible.'"

In all his career, says our historian, "there is nothing which really denotes the statesman. Our greatest, perhaps our only, debt to Henry Fox must always be his more celebrated son. A disposition genial and generous, a spirit active and naturally independent, and a mind replete with sound reasoning—such, in brief, were the legacies to Charles James Fox."

The last days of Fox were spent in obloquy with the added burden of a lingering disease. Churchill depicted him as a man

—revolving future schemes
His country to betray.

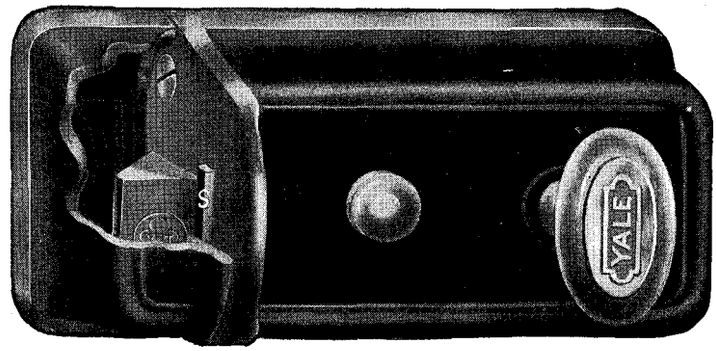
Wilkes, in his *North Briton*, denounced him as "that person whom every man of honor despises and every lover of his country is bound to curse." It is not surprizing that he fell under the lash of Junius, but we find even Gray and Mason joining in the chorus of invective. He was accused of being "a public defaulter of unaccounted millions." "He plundered the many whom he neither loved nor hated, in order to load with wealth and surfeit with pleasure the few human beings for whom he would have laid down his life as lightly as he sacrificed his conscience and his reputation."

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Ward, A. W. and **Waller,** A. R., editors. The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. VIII. Large 8vo, pp. 576. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The present volume of this memorable encyclopedia of English literature covers the age of Dryden, which corresponds more or less exactly with the forty years elapsing between the Restoration and the beginning of the 18th century. During this period Dryden, "glorious John," as they styled him, was the most conspicuous figure. If not the most original, he was the most vigorous and impressive among his contemporaries. In this volume Dr. A. W. Ward gives an excellent account of him as a writer of panegyrics, a satirist, a tragic and comic play-writer. His great qualities as a writer of prose and verse are pointed out, while the more original genius of Samuel Butler is dealt with in the second chapter by William Francis Smith.

The Restoration Drama has three chapters devoted to it by Prof. Felix E. Schelling, of the University of Pennsylvania, A. T. Bartholomew, and Charles Whitley, Jesus College, who also contributes a chapter on the Court Poets, whose influence was directed against the depressing contagion of Puritanism. The eminent critic George Saintsbury writes a most



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valuable dissertation on the technic and prosody of this period and, of course, the great divines of the age are fully discust. Old and new influence on the style of the post-Restoration pulpit receive ample and able treatment by the Ven. W. H. Hutton, Archdeacon of Northampton, while Barrow, Pearson, Leighton, Burton, Stillingfleet, Patrick, and other eminent divines form a galaxy who furnish material for a discussion which occupies twenty-four pages in this condensed series.

The beginnings of English Legal Literature and the revival of Common Law are lucidly treated by F. J. C. Hearnshaw. While a single chapter is allowed to the Cambridge Platonists, as represented by Henry More and his school, including the profoundly learned Cudworth, John Locke has a whole chapter to himself, in which W. R. Sorley declares him to be "the most important figure in English philosophy." A. E. Shipley in another chapter takes up the subject of science and describes its outburst in the seventeenth century, while "The Essay on the Beginning of Modern English Prose" forms the subject of A. A. Tilley's interesting chapter. Nor must we omit to mention A. A. Ward's charming disquisition on "Selden's Table-Talk" and Edward Grubb's essay on the Early Quakers and their writings. Bibliographies, tables of principal dates, and an index complete the volume, in which we know not which to admire most, the all but epigrammatic condensation of the style, the exhaustive range of the topics, or the finished scholarship which marks every division of the work. More praise than this would be superfluous.

MORE LETTERS FROM EDWARD LEAR

Strachey, Lady. Later Letters of Edward Lear. 8vo, pp. 366. New York: Duffield & Company. $3.50.

Edward Lear was perhaps the founder of that school of English humor which is distinct from the school represented by Hood or Thackeray, and found its most elaborate exemplification in the works of Lewis Carroll. It may in truth be styled the Nonsense School, to which many of *Punch's* contributors belong at the present day. The works of Lear and his followers are delightful and refreshing. To use Johnson's phrase, "they add to the gaiety of nations" by their reckless absurdity, underlain by a streak of subtle fancy. They are written without purpose and their very irresponsibility adds to the feeling of carnival elation with which they fill, as by a momentary flash of light, the mind of the reader. Most of the letters before us are written to Chichester Fortescue, Lord Carlingford, and Lady Waldegrave, who were his intimate friends, as was Hubert Congreve, who writes the preface to this book, and thus describes his first meeting with Lear at San Reno:

"One evening in the early autumn of 1869, when quite a small boy, I ran down the steep path which led to our house at San Reno to meet my father; I found him accompanied by a tall, heavily built gentleman, with a large curly head and wearing well-made but unusually loose-fitting clothes and, what at the moment struck me most of all, very large, round spectacles. He at once asked me if I knew who he was, and without waiting for a reply proceeded to tell me a long nonsense name, compounded

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of all the languages he knew, and with which he was always quite pat. This completed my discomfiture and made me feel very awkward and self-conscious. My new acquaintance seemed to feel this at once, and laying his hand upon my shoulder said, 'I am also Old Derry Down Derry, who loves to see little folks merry, and I hope we shall be good friends.' . . . This was my first meeting with Edward Lear, who, from that day to the day of his death, was my best and dearest friend of the older generation!"

Mr. Congreve's portrait gives us the very heart and spirit of this humorist whose letters abound with a sort of fantastic playfulness and good humor which is almost contagious. They extend from 1864 to 1887. His movements from place to place, his travels in India, his labors as an artist, all furnish materials for notes to his dear "40scue," to his "Dear Lady Waldegrave" whose sympathy he claims for his depression on account of "Mr. Edward not paying him for a picture," and the torments he suffers "with flies and a pain in my toe." But he soon recovers his natural geniality and writes later, "Horace Walpole is dead. He died at the end of April. By which I mean that, after reading his nine volumes of letter journals all the winter, I came to the end at last, and very sorry I was." At last he gets to India and sets to work painting and sketching. With an outline of himself in caricature on an elephant he writes to Fortescue from Poona, "This is a nextra gnoat, along of a nun4-seen circumstance." But Lear's letters are grave as well as gay; witness the note he wrote to Lord Carlingford on the sudden death of the Countess, and his lamentations over the grave of Giorgio Cocali, his Italian servant. Even to his favorite cat Foss he raised a headstone; and, while we look over the random scrawls which form the vignettes of his letters, which resemble nothing as much as the graffiti of the catacombs, we must remember that he was a landscape-painter of the most exquisite taste and of delicate execution much admired by Ruskin and Tennyson. Some of the delightful word-pictures of the poet laureate he had portrayed with rare inspiration. His great classical pictures, "Temple of Basæ" and "Citadel of Mycenæ," are now in the galleries of Cambridge, one at Trinity College, the other in the Fitzwilliams Museum. The book is fully illustrated so as to exhibit both sides of Lear's artistic genius and is well equipped with portraits.

ANOTHER VOLUME OF THE HASTINGS ENCYCLOPEDIA

Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Edited by James Hastings, M.A., D.D., with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M.A., D.D., and other scholars. Vol. IV., Confirmation–Drama. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Royal 8vo, pp. xvi, 907. $8.

According to the statement in the March *Expository Times* (also edited by Dr. Hastings), the volume before us carries this great undertaking through just one-third of its extent. This volume differs little in method from the preceding issues, the few notes of distinction being in the larger proportion of very long articles, and in a lesser proportion of those dealing with tribes and primitive peoples and with localities. There is the same range of subjects, taking in ethics, philosophy, history pure and simple (Crusades), biography (in this volume not very prominent),

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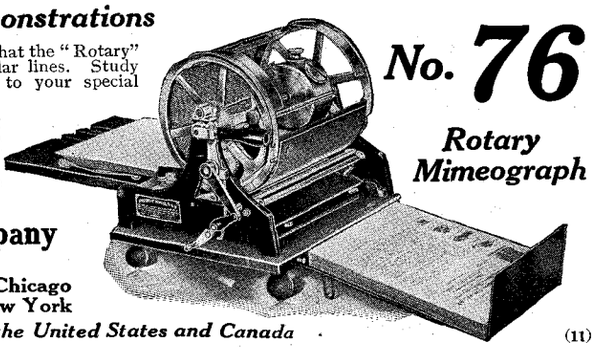

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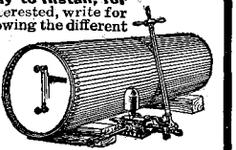

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and primitive beliefs. In the last respect this volume is notable. Verification of this statement becomes easy when one points out that the longest articles are, several of them, concerned chiefly with such phenomena. The leading topic, covering 100 pages and divided into nineteen sections, deals with Death and the Disposal of the Dead. It is therefore a treatise in itself, and adduces the beliefs on the subject current in practically every part of the globe. Perhaps better than almost any other subject it illustrates the immense gap between the thinking-processes of the civilized and the savage. Thus, to the latter the last great change is not a natural event, but a calamity produced by some enemy of man in the shape of ghost, spirit, or devil. The realization of the great difference between the thought of primitive man and of the civilized is the first acquisition to be made by the student of religion. This disparity is further illustrated in the article next in length, which is concerned with Demons and Spirits (72 pages), while Divination (56 pages), Cosmogony and Cosmology (54 pages), and Disease and Medicine (52 pages) serve to emphasize the same important fact.

Other noteworthy articles are Crimes and Punishments (56 pages), Drama (40 pages), Councils and Synods (25 pages), and Conscience (17 pages). For the regional or sectarian history of Christianity the reader may look at the articles on the Coptic Church, Congregationalism, Covenanters, Culdees, and Disciples of Christ. One is disappointed with the brevity of the article on Deification, especially in view of the world-wide extent of this process. Cybele, too, might well have commanded more space, for the influence of this cult in Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome was profound.

The range of contributors to this volume and the eminence of their scholarship must give great satisfaction to reader and editors. They are without exception of the highest rank in their respective departments. On the other hand, the vulnerable point of the book is the incompleteness of bibliographical data. It is hardly sufficient to say, as for instance on page 58, "Green, *Works*, ed. Nettleship, vol. i (1885)," since one would like to know which Green (the name is not uncommon) is the author and where the *Works* were published. This failure in matters bibliographical has been pointed out in reviews of former volumes.

TWO FAMOUS ROYAL WOMEN

I.

Stephens, Winifred. Margaret of France, Duchess of Savoy. New York and London: John Lane Company. $4 net.

There were three Margarets of Valois in the sixteenth century, each of whom represented some phase of the French Renaissance, for each was a patroness of art and letters in her own generation, and as such received the adoration of poets and the praise of scholars. The first and third were authors themselves and lived romantic lives that are a source of perennial interest. But the second produced nothing original and passed a rather uneventful existence.

Good biography must either give an intimate portrait of a personality worth knowing, or by means of a carefully exe-

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cuted background afford a clear understanding of certain periods and movements in the world's history, political or esthetic. The "Margaret of France" by Winifred Stephens does neither. The second Margaret of Valois, despite the author's assertions to the contrary, was neither interesting nor important; at least, the book fails to prove her either.

The only facts of Margaret's career brought out by the narrative are that she was born in 1523, proposed in marriage to several princes, appointed Duchess of Berry, married at last to the restored Duke of Savoy, and that she died in 1574. Her relations with such geniuses of the age as DuBellay, Ronsard, and Michel L'Hospital, and the possibility of her intervention with her husband in behalf of the Waldenses are touched upon. But the book contains little else that relates directly to her. She is said to have had great abilities as a stateswoman (the word betrays the sex of the author of the biography), but the statement is not substantiated, altho an excellent opportunity was afforded in the chapter relating to Margaret's administration of Berry. Such facts as have been mentioned would provide material sufficient for an excellent biographical essay of perhaps fifty pages, but it is slender excuse for a volume of three hundred pages.

In the absence of genuine biographical material the author is forced to fall back on the background method of presentation. She is equally unsuccessful here, for Brantôme preceded her by several centuries. The frivolous court of the Angoulême kings does not afford a background well suited to show off the nobility and grandeur of a character otherwise hazily depicted. Neither is the discussion of contemporary politics successful, for Margaret was only a minor pawn in the great game. The most satisfying chapters are those which show Margaret as a patroness of letters and as a friend of the great intellectual leaders of the age.

II.

Gribble, Francis. The Comedy of Catherine the Great. Pp. 366. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912.

Whatever feelings may be inspired by the perusal of the life of this famous woman, intense interest will not be lacking and the reader will wish that he might have a more comprehensive appreciation of the standards and conditions of the times, so as to reach a fair and just estimate of so great a personality.

Summoned when only a child of fourteen to a court presided over by a drunken and dissolute woman, married to an ugly, brutal, uncouth, and unfaithful husband whom she did not love, her subsequent faults are easily explained if not excused. The marvel is that, under such conditions, she cultivated her taste for literature and art. It must have been inherent strength of character and ambition that made her so forceful and powerful when her opportunity came to brush Peter aside and ascend the throne as Empress of all the Russias.

In her attempts to attract great men to her court she was very unsuccessful, Diderot alone daring to risk the chance of "death or disappearance," and he was much disappointed that she failed to follow his suggestions. "You only work on paper, which puts up with anything, and

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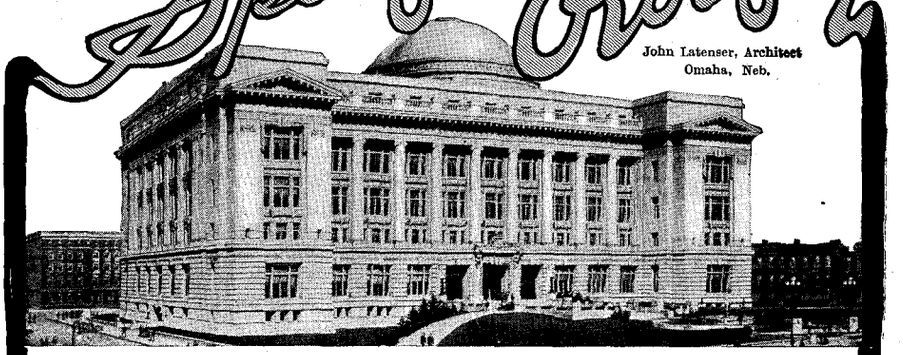

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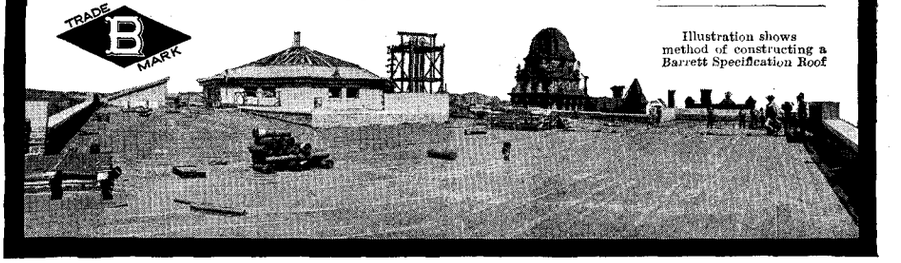

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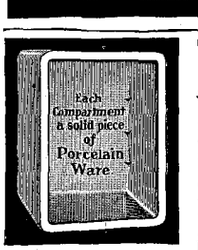

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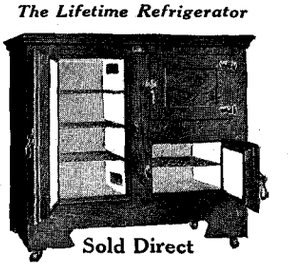

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Fortunes from Frugality

By Franklin O. King

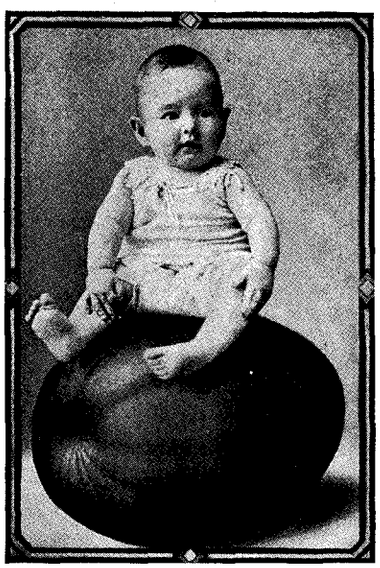
"X his mark"

Most of the Great Fortunes of this country have been established Primarily through the Self-Denial and Frugality of some more or less Remote Ancestor. The Founder of the Astor millions was a furrier; the first Vanderbilt a Truck-Farmer, and Jay Gould's first business Experience in selling Mouse-Traps is a matter of History. There is no Great Fortune in existence today but its source can be Traced back to some Obscure Individual who *Saved* and *Slaved* to *Get a Start*, and Who perhaps could not even Write His Own Name.

Saving comes as naturally to Some as Breathing—To others it is as Difficult as Artificial Respiration. The Trouble with Most of Us is Short-Sightedness, and lack of Imagination. We cannot See Far enough into the Future, and our Imaginative Faculties Cannot conceive of a Time when We may be "Broke" or "Up Against It." The Saddest Words of Tongue or Pen are—"Won't you Kindly Lend Me Ten?" *'Tis Then our Butterfly Friends Extend the Hand of Sympathy, but Can't Reach Far enough to Find Their Pocket Books.*

Olives and Oysters, they say, are Acquired Tastes. Saving is a Habit most men have to Acquire, and you ought to Start *Acquiring* and *Accumulating* RIGHT NOW. *Columbus never would have landed on the United States if he hadn't started for SOMEWHERE.* The Man who lacks the Courage to Make a Start, Generally can See His Finish, because He won't Go Very Far. Such a Man never will Own his Own Home, and the only Real estate he is sure of is "Six Feet of Earth," to which Someone Else usually Holds the Title.

The Systematic Saver Accumulates slowly, unless his Savings are Put to Work where They can Earn SomethingWorth While. Fifteen Hundred Dollars put into the Savings Bank will, in One Year, at 3 per cent, earn You less than Fifty Dollars. Half of Fifteen Hundred Dollars invested in One of our Ten-Acre Danbury Colony Farms, in convenient Monthly Payments (Protected by Sickness and Insurance Clauses) will Earn Freedom from Care, and that Comfort which comes from the Ability to Sit under One's "Own Vine and Fig Tree," with a certain Income Insured.



Two Texas Gulf Coast Products

The Best Incentive to Persistent and Systematic Saving is the Desire to Get a Home. The Best Place I know of to Get a Home is in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Grow Three big Money-Making Crops a Year, and where Irrigation and Fertilization do not Eat up the Profits Your Hands Create.

M. L. Mebene, who owns a farm just across Chocolate Bayou from our land, received the past season $2300 for his six-acre strawberry crop, f. o. b. cars, Chocolate Bayou Station.

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of $300 to $500 an Acre in Gulf Coast Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than $1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in our Country? If You Do Not know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get Our Free Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growing crops, etc.

I believe You could save 25 cents a day if you Tried. I Know You would TRY if You Could Realize one-half the Opportunities offered by this Wonderfully Fertile Soil of our Danbury Colony. Remember—Our Early Vegetables get to Northern Markets in Mid-Winter and Early Spring, when they command top prices.

We are situated within convenient shipping distance of Three Good Railroads, and in addition to this have the inestimable Advantages of Water Transportation through the Splendid Harbors of Galveston and Velasco, so that our Freight Rates are Cut Practically in Half. The Climate is Extremely Healthful and Superior to that of California or Florida—Winter or Summer—owing to the Constant Gulf Breeze.

Our Contract Embodies Life and Accident Insurance, and should You Die, or become totally disabled, Your Family, or anyone else You name, will get the Farm without the Payment of another Penny. If You should be Dissatisfied, we will Absolutely Refund your Money, as per the Terms of Our Guarantee.

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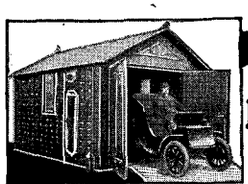

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presents no obstacles to your imagination or to your pen. I, a poor Empress, have to work with human nature for my material; and that is a much more ticklish business."

Just how far Catherine transgrest the moral standards of her times it is hard to say, but certainly her advisers were a detriment rather than a help, and, in spite of that, her life was temperate until she was over forty. After that it is pathetic to read of the foolishly amorous old woman, choosing one favorite after another, but "her amours never wronged a wife or broke up a home, tho she ran the gamut of the emotions which she needed." One after the other the favorites retired with a large present of money or estate, but only Potemkin ever became a power politically. "He was great as a statesman, a puller of wires, and an organizer of victory; greater still as an actor; greatest of all as a stage-manager."

Terrible deeds were done in Russia during Catherine's reign, but the civilization which she had introduced had been something more than a veneer. Her ideals had been generous and elevated, and they had in part been carried out. When Catherine died and left the Grand Duke Paul to reign, she was the wreck of a woman who had been great, and, if better advised, might have been greater.

RECENT FICTION

Barclay, Florence L. Through the Postern Gate. Pp. 269. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912. $1.35.

The well-known author of "The Rosary" has not sought problems to solve nor social conditions to arraign in her latest book, but has been satisfied to tell a sweet and appealing love-story in a wholesome, simple way. The descriptions cover seven days of love-making, analogous to the seven days' siege of Jericho by the army of Israel, by which Guy Chelsea lays siege to the heart of the lady of his desires, and conquers in a wholly satisfactory manner. The conversations over the tea-cups, the glowing atmosphere of nature, and the naive confidence of the young lover charm and convince the reader even before the lady Christobel recognizes her own feelings and surrenders to the brave besieger.

There is nothing startling nor involved in the plot, and yet there is just enough element of doubt in the story to stimulate interest and curiosity. The book will warm the heart with its sweet and straightforward story of life and love in a romantic setting.

Dixon, Thomas. The Sins of the Father. Illustrated by John Cassel. Pp. 462. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. 1912. $1.35.

Mr. Dixon is still elaborating his original theme—the race problem of the South—and one can hardly help thinking he must have in mind the recent success of the dramatization of his "Clansman"; there is so much in the present work to suggest the sensational and melodramatic. The "sin" of the father was the common one of miscegenation—"the call of the beast"—and the consequences of that sin were inevitable and deadly, falling heaviest on the man's own son, but the development would seem more powerful and illuminating if the consequences had been less affected by outside influences, and less under the control of the underhanded and jealous mu-

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latto mistress Cleo when she finds herself discarded and her power gone. The story is not all depressing, and there are some scenes of real darky humor, but stagecraft is again suggested in the way they are introduced, as tho the author thought the picture needed some high lights to relieve its continued somberness. Mr. Dixon writes a thrilling and engrossing story and this is no exception, but it is not in every way satisfactory to those familiar with the author's standing and who, consequently, look for a lofty point of view and serious treatment. The culminating scenes and the method by which the "negroid" vengeance is thwarted and the young lovers rescued show the most original thought introduced into a theatrical and feverish tale.

Haggard, Andrew C. P. The France of Joan of Arc. Illustrated. Pp. 364. New York: John Lane Company. 1912. $4.

Colonel Haggard begins his tale with the year 1380 and faithfully depicts the inhabitants of the country of France and the miserable times they had in the years preceding the coming of Joan of Arc. The complex political conditions are carefully related and we see the pitiable weakness of Charles VI., the much-loved "crazy king," with his unfaithful wife and unscrupulous brother, Louis d'Orléans, in constant struggle to hold the government against the three famous Dukes of Burgundy,—Phillippe le Hardi, Jean sans Peur, and Phillippe le Bon. All these historical accounts lead up to the siege of Orléans, when Charles VII. and his intriguing mother-in-law Yolande play their part in the moving drama of which Joan of Arc is the central figure. The present author differs from other biographers of the wonderful maid only in his estimate of her so-called supernatural powers, and his judgment is both sympathetic and fair. "It was in thus being endowed with the gift of common sense rather than in any other way that Joan showed the originality which has caused her to stand out for all time as one apart from other seers of visions, other dreamers of dreams." "Thinking this out and, moreover, the fact that no heavenly aid came to Joan in the end, when she most needed it, remembering also that Charles VII. never lifted a hand to save or ransom her, it becomes almost impossible for us to believe that Joan was either inspired or endowed with a divine mission. She was simply a good and extraordinary girl, with a great force of character, one who saw visions, and who succeeded for a time, because she firmly believed in them herself."

Harris, Cora. The Recording Angel. Illustrated. Pp. 331. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Company. 1912. $1.25.

The casual reader, who skips from page to page "just for the story," will entirely miss the strength and flavor of Mrs. Harris' novel, for it is the manner of telling, not the plot itself, that is alive with delightful realism and irrepressible humor. "This is a little history of life, and life is made up of digressions." The scene is laid in Georgia, in the little village of Ruckersville, to which returns the prodigal Jim Bone, once of unsavory reputation, and the changes that result in the sleepy town from the virile vitality of a marriageable male make delightful material for a clever writer. "Gradually the cake-dough humanity of Ruckersville was leavened by

Tender Deliciously Crisp Pie Crust

The simplest way to make it

WOMEN have been told so often that pastries are difficult to make, that many hesitate to attempt even the plainest kind. Pie crust, when made with Crisco, according to the recipe given below, is not in the least difficult to make successfully.

With Crisco, you can get tender crust with a uniformity impossible with lard, or lard and butter.

The flakiness of pie crust depends upon the kind and the amount of shortening used. Lard makes tender crust, but an indigestible one and lacking in the flavor which butter gives. Crisco makes a lighter, flakier crust than lard, with a flavor equal to that given by butter.

Make Crisco pie crust. This recipe when tested by the Crisco Kitchens was found to be excellent, as the crust was uniformly flaky, tender and delicious.

Try it. You can obtain the same results.

1 cup flour
¾ teaspoon salt
5 level tablespoons CRISCO
2 tablespoons ice water

Sift flour and salt together, chop in Crisco very fine and add water slowly. Handle lightly. Put the dough on a board, roll ⅜ inch thick, line pan and bake in a hot oven.

Have all ingredients cold except Crisco, which should be warmed but not melted.

Crisco is purely vegetable. It makes pastry digestible.

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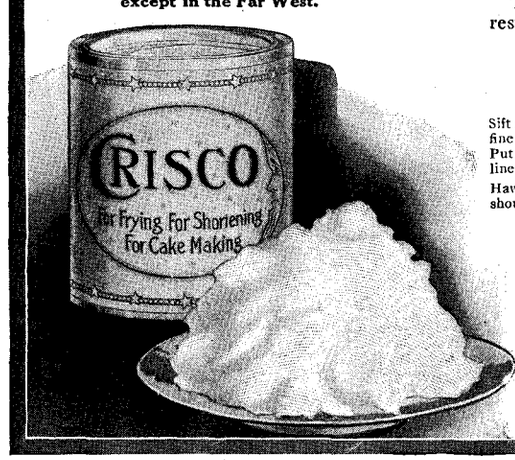

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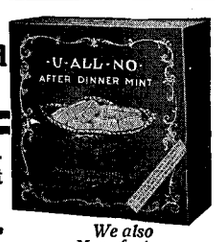

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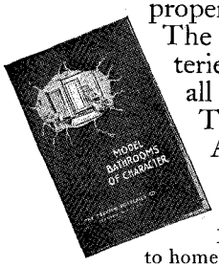

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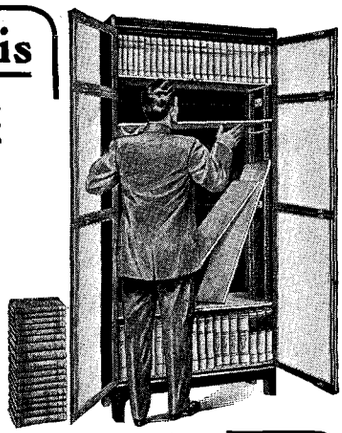

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the Jim Bone yeast." The author describes the hangers-on at Bilfire's saloon with good-natured satire and is equally frank in her account of the near-authoresses assembled in Mrs. Fanning-Rucker's parlor. There are love-making and wedding-bells in the course of the story, and, incidentally, some edifying comments on both, but through it all we feel the influence of blind Amy White, the confidante of all, the adored of her weak old husband and, in her clever characterization of her neighbors, the "recording angel" of the community. It is not enough to recommend this book, but we beg the reader to read slowly and carefully, to realize appreciatively the entire charm of a refreshingly delicious story.

Major, Charles. The Touchstone of Fortune. Pp. 299. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. $1.25.

Mindful of his great success with "When Knighthood Was in Flower," Mr. Major has again made use of the historical romance, knowing that it is a popular form of fiction and that the public will find no fault even if facts are exaggerated or chronologically incorrect. He has used only one historical fact of any importance in these chronicles of the days of the so-called "Merry Monarch," Charles Stuart, but has told a romantic and exciting story with two parallel love-stories, involving the court at Whitehall and the ultimate sale of the city of Dunkirk to France. The story is told in the form of memoirs by the Baron Clyde, one of the King's gentlemen, and relates the thrilling adventures of his cousin Frances Jennings, whose sister Sarah later became the Lady Churchill and the first Duchess of Marlborough; and her love for George Hamilton, who, in spite of his youthful record of extravagant follies, dared to reform for love's sake and played a wonderful part in certain dramatic experiences, involving masquerading before the king and risking his own life. Misunderstandings, mysteries, and murders find their places in these pages; beautiful maids and gallant gentlemen; but the portrayal of Charles II.—"Old Rowley"—presents neither an attractive gentleman nor a dignified king.

Martin, Helen Reimensnyder. The Fighting Doctor. Pp. 242. New York: The Century Company. 1912.

Mrs. Martin knows the Pennsylvania Dutch so well that her use of their peculiar dialect in her story adds to it its greatest interest and charm. The story itself is simple and pretty, but not enough above the average nor below the conventional surface to be especially convincing or exciting. Doctor Thorpe, a young and promising physician, had settled in the township of Webster (the reason for his choice is not given), and finding the conditions of living as unsanitary as the political system was corrupt, had set himself the task of reforming both with the result that he was known as the "fighting Doctor," and his bitterest opponent was Mike Goodman, the boss of the political ring. Conditions are complicated by the presence, in Goodman's house, of his niece Mollie, the village school-teacher, around whom the storm centers. There is only one possible outcome, as Mollie and the Doctor are so evidently created for each other—not by "Divine Providence," but by the author. The story is bright and readable, but will gather no new laurels to its author.

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Baroness Orczy. The Noble Rogue. Pp. 444. New York: Hodder & Stoughton, George H. Doran Company. 1912. $1.35.

The days of Charles Stuart, "The Merry Monarch," were full of romance and adventure, and the Baroness Orczy has drawn her main characters with so much skill and vigor that they stand out with distinct lines of appealing personality from the interesting and historical background. Eighteen years before the opening of the story, seven-year-old Rupert Kestyon and baby Rose Marie, daughter of the French court tailor, had been married to satisfy the ambitious parents, but when Rupert becomes Lord Stowmaries, he no longer needs financial help and his attempt to rid himself of his child-wife gives the opportunity for a clever and original plot, which develops into a very dramatic love-tale. Rose Marie is a charming little maid, and the reader will be glad that, in the contest for the estate as well as for the wife, "The Noble Rogue" won out. There is just enough historical background to give an impression of reality, dramatic force, and absorbing interest to a very pretty love-story.

Vance, Louis Joseph. The Bandbox. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1912. $1.25.

True to his traditional habit, Mr. Vance has given us another alliterative title. All the same the tale bristles with breathless adventure, mistaken identities, detective investigations, romantic developments, and startling situations. The scenes are laid in London, New York, and on the ocean liner plying between those two ports. It is a rousing story, told with a stimulating style and culminating in love rewarded, but, before that happy end is reached, there are many thrilling revelations. Twin bandboxes, twin heroes—one of them a villain of the deepest dye—a designing actress, and a sweet and lovable young lady—all act at cross-purposes and involve themselves in a network of suspicious circumstances, entertaining if not edifying.

Watson, H. B. Marriott. The Big Fish. Pp. 319. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1912. $1.25.

When Jack Poindexter stept into a London auction-room to escape a heavy shower, he had no intention of buying, but, attracted by a Japanese lacquered box, he bid it in for two guineas, and from this purchase came grave consequences. The box contained directions for finding "The Big Fish," a buried South American treasure, once the possession of the Incas, the existence of which is known to several unscrupulous men, and one of these men reveals the fact to Poindexter when no other course seems possible. Complications develop thick and fast, involving hideous brutalities, mysterious adventures, and miraculous escapes. No more brutal characters could be imagined than Houston and Werner, and the story illustrates the deadly influence of the lust for gold. In addition to Jack and his friend Cassilis, who are after the treasure through love of adventure, there are the human beasts who would stop at nothing to get the treasure, and the beautiful Miss Varley, whose presence and identity add to the romance and mystery of the quest. At last murder, torture, jealousy, and hate make way with most of the villains and the lovers find peace and happiness.

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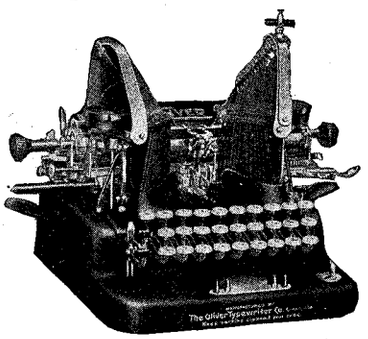
And some may say, when they learn the facts, that we are extremists—*fanatics.*

But they are mistaken. We simply surround with a thousand *safeguards*, the greatest writing machine of modern times, because it is *good business* to do so.



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Our watch spring steel comes from Sweden; our music wire from Germany. There is no finer steel than that which goes into the Oliver.

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No one would ever dream that many of the nickeled parts of The Oliver Typewriter are, in reality, *bronze*. Yet such is the case, and here's the reason:

The drive wheel axles of passenger locomotives withstand the terrific strain of shock and speed because they are imbedded in *bronze bearings*, yet even this bronze would not pass our simplest tests.

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The aluminum comes from England and is 99% pure.

The virgin spelter (zinc) comes from the world-famous Joplin district.

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One of the lighthouse stations of the Mexican Government, in the Gulf of Mexico, with salt spray dashing around it, is equipped with Oliver Typewriters. No other typewriter could so long withstand this supreme test of rust-resisting qualities.

The Big Idea

The foregoing facts go far to explain the amazing success of The Oliver Typewriter.

Yet they deal with the *material* side of the question. They afford interesting *sidelights* on our methods of *manufacture*. But the *basic reason* for the supremacy of the machine is in the great central *idea* which has been wrought into enduring metal.

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This revolutionary improvement brings to The Oliver Typewriter a brilliant array of advantages. It simplifies the machine by eliminating *several hundred parts* which other standard typewriters require. It gives greater *speed*, *versatility*, *endurance* and *ease of operation*.

Extra Quality Without Cost

We gladly pay a big premium for *quality*, yet the *price* of the machine is only $100.

You can even secure our newest Model Oliver Typewriter equipped with the famous *Printype* at the regular $100 price.

Our "17-Cents-a-Day" Purchase Plan is still in force. Particulars on request.

The multiplied perfections of the machine explain why Oliver agencies are in such great demand.

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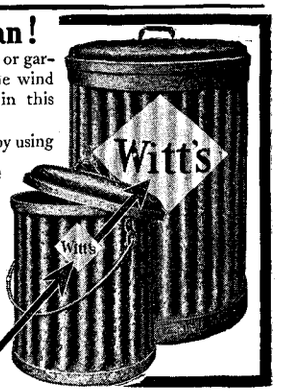

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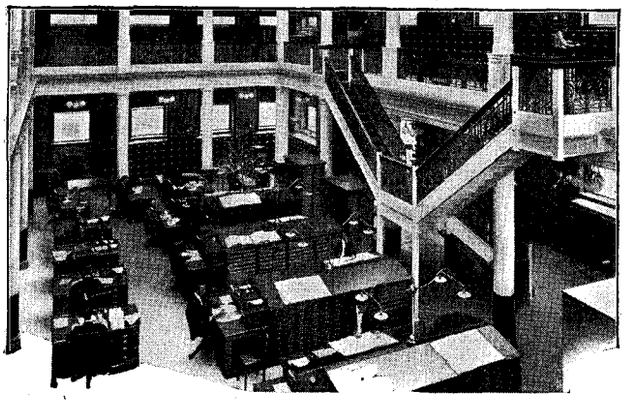

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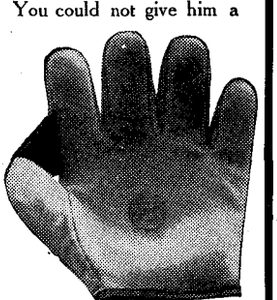

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CURRENT POETRY

THERE was a day when poetry had an audience. Lockhart, in his "Life of Scott," tells this story of a scene at Torres Vedras:

". . . In the course of the day when 'The Lady of the Lake' first reached Sir Adam Ferguson, he was posted with his company on a point of ground exposed to the enemy's artillery; somewhere, no doubt, on the lines of Torres Vedras. The men were ordered to lie prostrate on the ground; while they kept that attitude the captain, kneeling at their head, read aloud the description of the battle in Canto VI., and the listening soldiers only interrupted him by a joyous huzza whenever the French shot struck the bank close above them."

But Sir Walter Scott probably wrote nearer to the people than any contemporary poet save Kipling. He said himself that his poetry had "a hurried frankness of composition which pleased soldiers, sailors, and young people."

Mr. W. H. Davies' little book of poems ("Songs of Joy and Others," A. C. Fifield, London) is in our hands—fresh, buoyant, lyric, and unsophisticated; and gemmed with songs that might have been taken from Shakespeare's plays. Mr. Davies is forty, past the stress and melancholy of youth, and sure in the mastery of his art.

The verses of this English author would turn a critic into an enthusiast. "Shopping" is near as graceful as Lyly's "Cupid and My Campaspe Played"; while the poet has swept all the beauty of a May morning into one lyric—"The East in Gold."

Days that Have Been

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

Can I forget the sweet days that have been,
When poetry first began to warm my blood;
When from the hills of Gwent I saw the earth
Burned into two by Severn's silver flood:

When I would go alone at night to see
The moonlight, like a big white butterfly,
Dreaming on that old castle near Caerleon,
While at its side the Usk went softly by:

When I would stare at lovely clouds in Heaven,
Or watch them when reported by deep streams;
When feeling prest like thunder, but would not
Break into that grand music of my dreams.

Can I forget the sweet days that have been,
The villages so green I have been in;
Llantarnam, Magor, Malpas, and Llanwern,
Liswery, old Caerleon, and Alteryn?

Can I forget the banks of Malpas Brook,
Or Ebbw's voice in such a wild delight,
As on he dashed with pebbles in his throat,
Gurgling towards the sea with all his might?

Ah, when I see a leafy village now,
I sigh and ask it for Llantarnam's green;
I ask each river where is Ebbw's voice—
In memory of the sweet days that have been.

The East in Gold

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

Somehow this world is wonderful at times,
As it has been from early morn in May;
Since first I heard the cook-a-doodle-do—
Timekeeper on green farms—at break of day.

Soon after that I heard ten thousand birds,
Which made me think an angel brought a bin
Of golden grain, and none was scattered yet—
To rouse those birds to make that merry din.

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I could not sleep again, for such wild cries,
And went out early into their green world;
And then I saw what set their little tongues
To scream for joy—they saw the East in gold.

Days Too Short

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

When primroses are out in Spring,
And small, blue violets come between;
When merry birds sing on boughs green,
And rills, as soon as born, must sing;

When butterflies will make side-leaps,
As tho escaped from Nature's hand
Ere perfect quite; and bees will stand
Upon their heads in fragrant deeps;

When small clouds are so silvery white
Each seems a broken-rimmèd moon—
When such things are, this world too soon,
For me, doth wear the veil of Night.

The Temper of a Maid

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

The Swallow dives in yonder air,
The Robin sings with sweetest ease,
The Apple shines among the leaves,
The Leaf is dancing in the breeze;
The Butterfly's on a warm stone,
The Bee is suckled by a flower;
The Wasp's inside a ripe red plum,
The Ant has found his load this hour;
The Squirrel counts and hides his nuts,
The Stoat is on a scent that burns;
The Mouse is nibbling a young shoot,
The Rabbit sits beside his ferns;
The Snake has found a sunny spot,
The Frog and Snail a slimy shade;
But I can find no joy on earth,
All through the temper of a maid.

Shopping

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

When thou hast emptied thy soft purse,
Take not from men more merchandise:
Full well I know they'd trust thy looks,
And enter no accounts in books,
Of goods bought by thy lovely eyes.

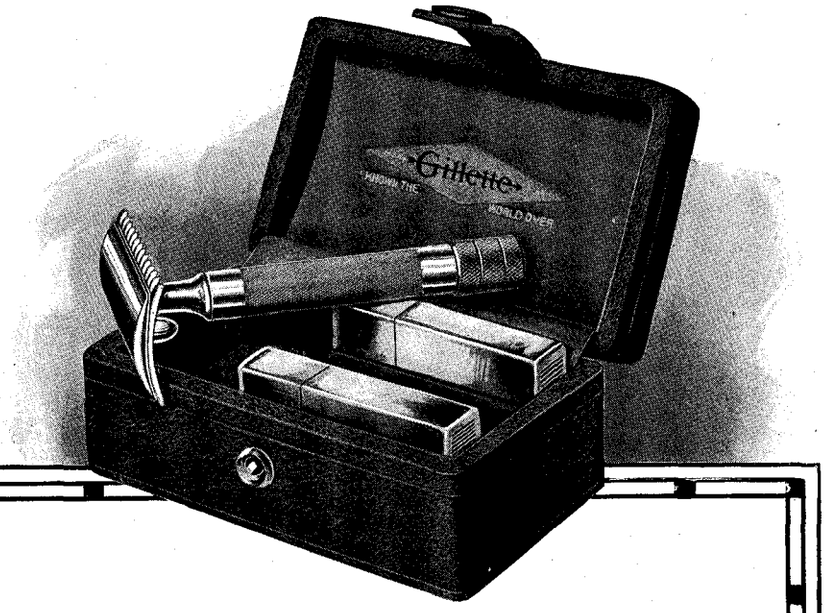
Take not advantage of that hand,
That men, admiring it too much,
Forget the value of their stuff,
And think that empt- hand enough—
To make poor bankrupt men of such.

Let not that voice of thine, like silk
Translated into sound, commend
Plain cloth to Jews, lest they should raise
The price of it to match thy praise,
And the poor suffer in the end.

George Washington is now only a steel engraving. Mr. Schauffler, the poet, tries, in the poem printed below, to infuse warmth into our cold memory of our country's father. He also strives to show us Washington the man, stript of the trappings with which the idealists have clothed him.

Here is the old struggle, again, between the realist and the idealist, Realism rejoicing in the wart on Cromwell's nose, and insisting that it be painted in, Idealism objecting.

The poem "Washington" appears in a new, notable book by Mr. Schauffler, called "Scum o' the Earth" (Houghton Mifflin Company). The author is best when writing in unconventional, broken meters about the masses; but while his convictions along sociological lines are positive, they are not so intense as to spoil his muse for the lighter themes of poetry.



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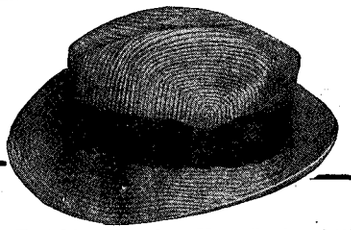

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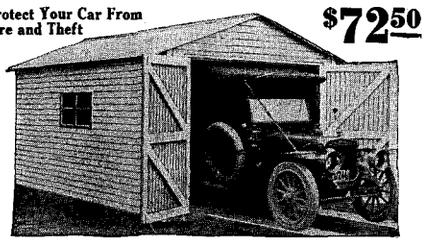

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Washington

BY ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER

Off with the ruffle!
Away with the wig!
No more shall they muffle
The soul of our big
Father of men.
Stockings of silk,—
All of that ilk—
Strip them away
Swift as we may!
Joyously then
Burn the false reams
Of the Reverend Weems,—
Myth of the hatchet,—
Others to match it.
Now see a man
Young for his age,
With a hearty laugh,
Lips that could quaff,
Lips that could rage,
An eye for the stage,
Or a fishing-rod,
A close-run race,
Or a charming face.
No statue, he!
Look, and we see
No carefully shod
Gray demigod
Carved by smug preachers
And treacherous teachers.
Down with the wig
And the mask of the prig!
Do what they can
To smooth and conceal it,
They're forced to reveal it—
He was a *man!*

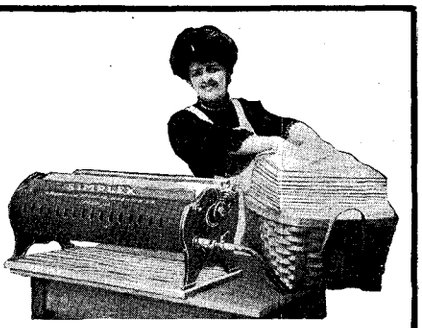
His was the kind
Of young man's mind
That never said "die"
As the ice crunched by
And shattered his raft
In the frontier stream.
He but sputtered and laughed
And clove with his friend
By the moon's pale gleam
To the grim swim's end.

None other bore
On that bloody shore
By dread Duquesne
A heart so cool,
A head so high,
(Tho fever-sore
And spent with pain)
As Braddock's "fool."

Pray, what kind
But a sportsman's mind
Could so often rebound
At no matter what cost
From shock and disaster
And swiftly re-master
More than was lost,
To the heartening sound
Of the fife's cheery round?
Or was it some nice
Powdered prig in a wig
Poled the Delaware's ice
To the jubilant foe
To bring him that shocking
Torn Christmas stocking
That ruddied the snow?

. . . . . .

No! 'twas no statuesque sire
That left us in Lincoln his son—
A great-heart with malice toward none,
A great-hand with sinews of fire;—
That left us a Roosevelt at need,
When Mammon had blunted the breed,
To rake our souls out of the mire. . . .



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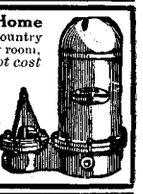

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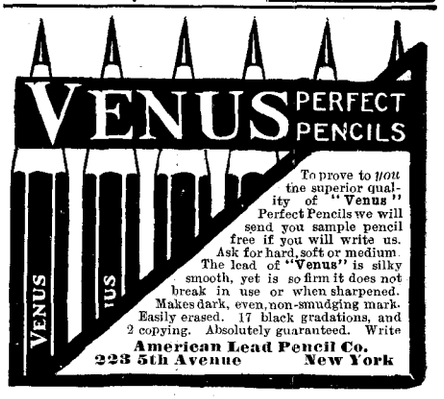

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A PROPHET FROM THE EAST

THE exposure of fake leaders of Oriental cults in this country has had the effect of making most of us suspicious of a majority of the founders and advocates of new sects with extravagant claims, but it is not a sufficient reason for condemning without a hearing all religious thinkers who come to us from the Far East. We are sure beforehand that what even the greatest of them tell us is not going to have an alarming effect upon the hold of Christianity, and we are, as a rule, willing to listen to what they have to say, provided their personal integrity is above reproach and their followings at home are large enough to command attention; which fact accounts for the friendly welcome given Abbas Effendi, the prophet of Bahaism, who recently came to this country to lecture in many of the principal cities. Abbas Effendi is an interesting person and the movement he represents is worth reading about, if judged by a comprehensive editorial that we find in the Detroit *Free Press*. We do not know, of course, that *The Free Press* has stated the facts without bias, but it is obvious that the author of the editorial knew a good deal about the subject. We read:

In Abbas Effendi, known to his followers as Abdul Baha Abbas, this country is just now entertaining the apostle of Bahaism, a religion which, tho not yet a century removed from the first appearance of its John the Baptist, already claims the adherence of perhaps 2,000,000 persons. These live mostly in Persia and Turkey, but, since the international congress of religion in Chicago, the cult has had its adherents even in the United States. Abbas Effendi has come to America to attend the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference and to spread his gospel, the gospel of the fundamental truth of all religions. The respect in which he is held, and the real dignity and value of his teachings, are evidenced by the fact that New York clergymen have hastened to invite him to their pulpits.

Abbas Effendi is not only the apostle, but is also the son of the great prophet of Bahaism, or Babism, which was founded in 1824 by Mohammed ibn Radhik, who later received the title Bab in Din, "Gate of the Faith." It is probable that the Bab, as he is generally called, intended simply to reconcile Mohammedanism and Hinduism, and to purify both. He made a commentary on the Koran, disputed with the mullahs or regular Mohammedan priests, did some successful proselyting, converting among others a beautiful woman who received the title Gurrad ul Ain, "Consolation of the Eyes," and finally, in 1850, was killed in an uprising of his followers against the Turkish Government.

The Bab's successor was Mirza Husain, son of the governor of Teheran. It was he who became the real prophet of the religion. He assumed the title of Baha'u'llah,

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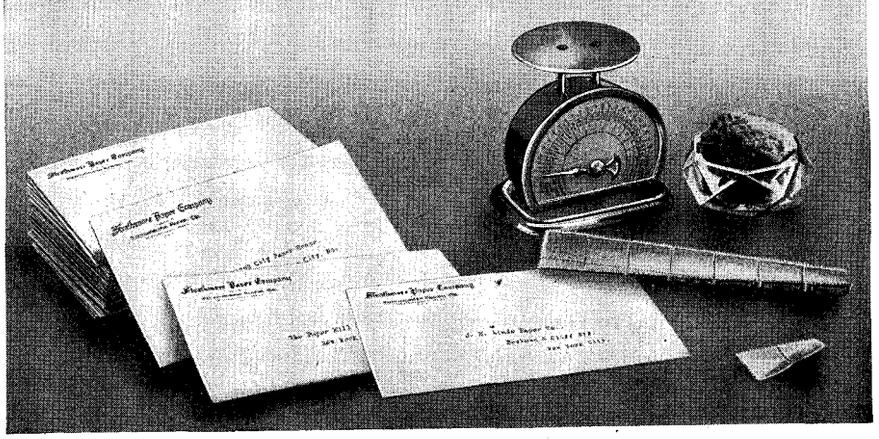

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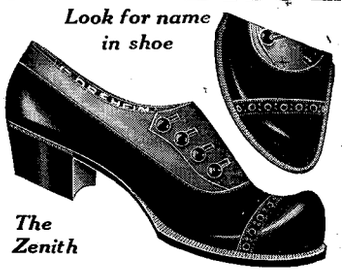

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"the glory of God," or "He Whom God Would Make Manifest." It was Baha'u'llah and his son, Abbas Effendi, on whom his mantle has fallen, who transformed Bahaism into a universal religion, that is to say, a religion which aims to represent the basic truth of all religions.

It is impossible in a limited space to give even an outline of the history and teachings of Baha'u'llah and his son. Much of their lives was spent in prison at Acre and under the shadow of persecution, and it was not until the Young Turks came into power that they obtained liberty. These two, for their teachings are practically identical, taking the ground that the Jews await the Messiah, the Christians the second coming of Christ, the Moslems the Mahdi, the Buddhists the fifth incarnation of their founder, and the Hindus the incarnation of Krishna, assert that Baha'u'llah represents all these, and so can reconcile all differences, and free religion from the corruption in which it universally finds itself.

Bahaism, we are told, is without clergy, dogma, or religious ceremonial. It teaches that respect toward the state is obedience to the law of God, and looks forward to a universal language and international peace. It stands for equality of the sexes, demands monogamy, and condemns the celibacy of the clergy. We read on:

Abbas Effendi is in many ways a remarkable man. He has wide learning and such of his sayings as are available are considerably superior to the later portions of the Koran. He writes as Mohammed might have written in the light of modern science, except that unlike Mohammed he has a weakness for metaphysics. The doctrine of reincarnation he considers the product of puerile imagination. Tho he is credited with being a pantheist, his teachings in this direction appear to approximate more closely the doctrine of the divine immanence. The soul, like the Atman of the Vedantist, is unchangeable and unaffected by the vicissitudes of the body, which it never really inhabits. The souls of vegetables and beasts and men differ in their essential natures. Man always has been a distinct species, and the Darwinian theory therefore is false. The spirit of man has a beginning but no end. Infants are subjects of divine compassion.

Rather curiously, Abbas Effendi shows a complete misapprehension of Greek philosophy, unless indeed his translator has done him great wrong. At times his logic is very faulty. Yet at other times, he has a really marvelous grasp of the deepest subjects.

In the wonderful things he tells of his

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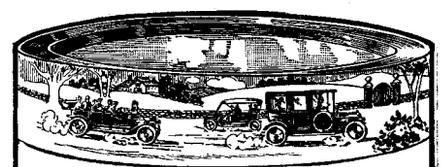

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Ask your dealer for Dixon's Graphite Lubricant No. 677—a highest quality mineral grease scientifically combined with Dixon's Motor Graphite. Fine for differentials and transmissions. More economical than plain oil or grease.

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father one sees the beginnings of mythology, for, according to Abbas Effendi, Baha'u'llah had no peer in learning and yet he never studied in the schools. He also was able to work miracles, tho miracles, Abbas Effendi cautiously tells us, are not to be considered proofs of the truth of religion except by those who actually behold them.

It is not necessary to accept Abbas Effendi as a veritable prophet, or to fall at his feet in adoration, in order to recognize in him one of the great religious thinkers and teachers of the time.

A RAID ON MOONSHINERS

RUNNING down moonshiners in the mountain regions of the South may, as an occasional adventure, furnish plenty of excitement for those who enjoy that sort of thing, but it certainly would not be pleasant as a regular occupation if it is fraught with as many perils as appears from tales told by men who have tried it. We imagine that a detective nosing around in some of the backwoods districts inhabited by whisky-making folk would feel just about as safe as a person quarantined in a community stricken with yellow fever or the bubonic plague. They are not lacking in hospitality—it is even said that they are more hospitable than millions of people who pretend to be much more highly civilized—but it is always advisable to convince them that you are not a revenue officer if you intend to stay overnight. Every now and then somebody tells us that moonshining is being wiped out by the Federal authorities and by the advent of churches and schools in the mountains, but it seems that there are a good many makers of illicit whisky left and that revenue officers will have many a hunt before all the moonshiners are reformed or imprisoned. Some evidence of this fact is furnished by a recent raid in a locality in the foothills of Smoky Mountains, forty miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, which is described for us in *Recreation* by Robert Lindsay Mason, a newspaper man who accompanied the Federal officers and assisted them in making arrests. Mr. Mason says:

We were all well armed. There were three rifles of .30 caliber in the party, one of which, an automatic, was carried by myself; the others were Krag carbines. Deputy Marshal Blankenship, General Collector Roland P. Eaton, Deputy Collector George Felknor, the informant, or Judas, and I constituted the party.

It was two hours before daylight when we tied our horses under the brush against the rugged sides of Bluff Mountain; we had ridden thirty miles in a hack since eleven o'clock. A light frost was crisp under foot. We skulked through ravines and stealthily skirted cabins to avoid barking dogs. Our informant, who was familiar with every small trail, cautiously

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By no means purchase an Apollo Player Piano without first looking at a few other well-known makes. We do not believe that the other instruments will affect your original choice but we *do* believe that you should see them—just to be fair with yourself.

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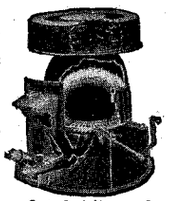

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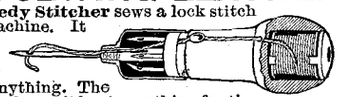

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led the way, frowning at every accidental snap of a twig.

As breaking day was emptying the valleys of the heavy sleep of night we stood in a high mountain trail watching the fog-sea spilling in filmy cataracts over the serrated ridges. Up from the depths below us came the barking of a house dog, and then the rattle of a dinner pail carried by some one climbing the trail toward us. Hastily concealing ourselves, we watched our unsuspecting moonshiner go swinging by us in the direction of his still. We waited until the cheerful staccato of his ax rang out in the ravine, then Deputy Blankenship divided his party, sending Eaton, Felknor, and me through a field of corn to cut off the retreat below, while he and Bolton went to the head of "Zoller Holler" to "flush" the victim. With some difficulty the three of us labored down the steep slope through the scant corn.

"I'll give you plenty of time to get to the trail," was our leader's parting injunction. But he didn't, or the General Collector couldn't see his way clear to vault a ditch filled with briers; for we soon heard two shots in rapid succession and Blankenship shouting: "There he comes! Head him!"

A confused vision resembling an animated flying scarecrow swept by us through the corn patch with long legs wildly flaying the hard earth. We opened our batteries, but our intended victim vanished unscathed in the waving blades of corn. Blankenship came up excited and indignant.

"Boys, why in hell did you let him get away?" he fumed.

It had all happened so quickly that we had no plausible excuse to offer why we did not get squarely in the trail; the writer had thought of this expedient before the incident, but then he was not chief deputy. We immediately repaired to the still so precipitately abandoned by its owner. The furnace was tossing out its ruddy gleams against the delicate web-like tracery of the surrounding foliage; it all resembled a scene arranged upon a stage, but it soon was a stage full of strenuous action.

Quickly placing Eaton and Felknor as guards, Blankenship, Bolton, and the writer met the guide by appointment in the ravine above us and started on a hunt for other "wild-cat" paraphernalia to be found two miles away by short cut. We hastened to arrive before the news of the first raid had spread abroad.

The "Judas," as informers are called by the moonshiners, indicated the precise place to look for the still. The informer is hated more bitterly than the revenue officer, and this one was trembling with fear every minute, for he knew what the "squirrel-hunters" would do to him if they got a chance at him with their rifles. Blankenship stationed Mason among some bushes and told him to stop the moonshiner if he ran out in that direction. "I want you to stop him if you have to shoot; but don't shoot us!" was the injunction. The narrative continues:

"The same to you!" I rejoined as I crawled up under the laurel.

The suspense of waiting for that un-

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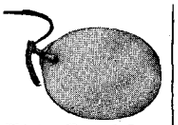

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suspecting mountaineer was almost unbearable. I stood first upon one foot and then upon the other. Very soon there trembled upon the air a distant, deep, reverberating explosion which echoed titanically among the gorges, the moonshiner's *warning!* I heard our chief swear under his breath and presently we heard the sound of footsteps scrambling frantically down the rocky trail in Blankenship's direction; I heard the clatter of vessels and the frantic pouring of some liquid, the sour beer from the retort. Our suspect, unaware of the presence of the "revenuers," was endeavoring to "pull" his outfit and get away before their arrival. In this he had calculated wrongly. He was swearing to himself in the agitation of the moment.

Suddenly I heard Blankenship tersely cry: "Hands up!" There were three quick reports and then, "Look out! Stop him!"

Springing into the trail I was almost immediately run into by a wild-eyed young mountaineer scrambling out of the bushes with panic-stricken countenance. He stopt abruptly at the end of my revolver and threw up his hands. Over his shoulder I could see Bolton grinning mischievously at the scene we made. Our chief rushed out and quickly searched our man for weapons, and, finding none, ordered him to lower his arms.

"The splendid 50-gallon wild-cat outfit of this young "blockader," as he called himself, costing days of labor and representing an outlay of over a hundred dollars in cash, was soon rolling upward in smoke. The writer took a hand at still-smashing while the young mountaineer sat dejectedly upon a rock.

Our captive, Jack Pruett, begged the privilege of passing by his home to secure a change of clothing, so he might go to jail in respectability. On the way we stopt at the cabin of a cousin of Pruett's and arrested Elder and Luther Bales upon Pruett's information, who supposed these "friends" had "told" on him.

Returning to our first still, we found Felknor and Eaton highly nervous and in possession of one prisoner, with many mountaineers swarming in as a result of the signal; all of them carried guns of various sorts, ostensibly "squirrel-huntin'." Blankenship realized the danger of the situation at a glance, and finding Collector Eaton's prisoner arrested only on conjectural evidence, released him; this action was not without its palliating effect upon the "squirrel-hunters," whom we all watched for any hostile movement.

As another diversion the chief deputy proposed that a photograph of the still be made while under full operation. He put all the men to work. Some cut wood, others stirred mash, while one well-known desperate character plastered the "thumper" and retort ready for business. We kept our hands always within reach of our rifles. The picture-making over, we destroyed every vestige of the still, burning everything that could be turned into smoke, and chopping up a 60-gallon copper retort. The two boldest of the crowd dissented with oaths of regret, but we kept steadily to our business, with a keen eye out for the movements of the "squirrel-hunters."

Before climbing into our vehicle Blankenship and Eaton pumped Pruett dry of

A Better Day's Profits

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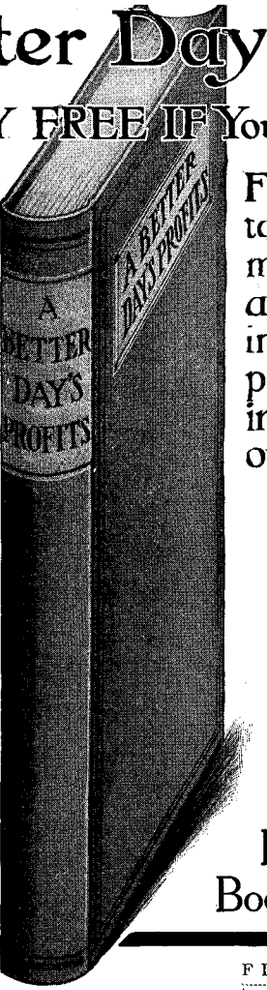

Three out of every four Retailers who tried to figure out the simple problem given below got it wrong.

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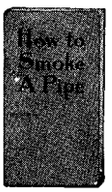

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But mother says it should be "Educator," 'cause when I was a tiny little girl I cut my teeth on the **Baby Educator.**

And now I'm seven, and eat a lot of other **Educator Crackers** every day.

I went to Agnes Foster's party yesterday, and she had *some* **Educator Wafers** made into the cutest little sandwiches you ever saw. Good? Um, I should say so! Agnes said:

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Eat them every day and you'll get big and strong so you can swim and skate and coast like Brother Nelson and I do.

Mother says to tell you to ask your mother to buy you a *tin* of **Educator Wafers** from your grocer. Or send 10 cents for a big sample box.

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all desirable information they could elicit, for fear that he might become intimidated by his clansmen. Then we started at a lively trot out of that vicinity, where all the Nimrods of that mountain district seemed to be congregating. At every cross-trail and road they were swarming like hornets, and it needed only one sting to start a tragedy. The air was tense. These wayside groups seemed to vanish like magic only to appear at a distant cross-path to intercept us.

"The weather seems too danged good for squirrel-huntin' to suit me!" said Blankenship. Bolton smiled in grim anticipation of a shooting party.

Blankenship had a warrant for a man whom he recognized in one of the groups of mountaineers who were dogging our footsteps, and in spite of their threatening attitude he went boldly back among them and placed Jake Wells under arrest and put him on the rear seat between him and the writer.

Two men, one of whom carried a small-bore shotgun, immediately began to cling more closely to our vehicle, and I caught a signal from one of them to our lately acquired prisoner to "jump and run for it." I nudged my friend, who took out his revolver, meantime smilingly keeping up a running fire of pleasant conversation with the men in the roadway. Under his breath he muttered to the prisoner: "I may have to kill a man here directly, and, pardner, it will be you first if anything starts!"

Wells turned as white as chalk. "Don't reckon they'll be anything out o' the way," he said.

The lank mountaineer in the roadway continued his signals, while Blankenship smilingly fingered the trigger of his revolver under cover of the hack seat. The tension was on the verge of the breaking-point, when our lean friends ceased their efforts and dropt by the wayside.

A TRAP IN THE NORTHERN SEA

A DESIRE to annihilate distance for the sake of time and money is being held largely responsible for the loss of thousands of lives each year, but it must be admitted that nature itself is partly to blame, especially along the great highways of the ocean. Whether it is courage or foolhardiness that prompts mariners to brave the dangers of blinding fogs, powerful gales, hidden reefs, drifting icebergs, and treacherous currents is a question that doubtless will be long debated, but there is no disputing the fact that in many places the natural forces are in a conspiracy to baffle, and often destroy, ships steered by the wisest navigators. And one such place is the vicinity of Cape Race, the southernmost point of Newfoundland, which juts out into the ocean on the northern pathway of transatlantic steamers. This probably has been the scene of as many wrecks as the Strait of Magellan. Cape Race is interestingly described by George Harding in *Harper's Magazine*, from which we quote the following:

Cape Race is a bluff, jagged bit of coast,

You can see their advantages

The shape tells its own story of why Nufashond wear so long and always tie into neat, shapely bows.

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scarcely provided with strand; and a multitude of submerged rocks are scattered from the breaking water at the foot of the cliffs as far to sea as the Virgin Rocks, which outlie ninety miles. The polar current, which "runs like a river" past the gray cape, is so variable in the direction of its flow that it may race southwest at one time and flow northeast at another. In the spring and early summer—and often as late as the fall of the year—icebergs come down with the current, and lie sluggishly off the coast, hidden from the sharpest eyes of ships' lookouts in the dense accumulations of fog.

It is the fog—almost continuously raised by the contact of the polar current with the warm waters of the Gulf Stream—which for centuries has made a menace of this cape of evil name. There is little relief from it; it is so continuously present, indeed, that the cape fog-horn is frequently blown for hundreds of hours at a stretch.

"'Tis nothing but fog here," said the keeper of the light. "Sure, sir, the dogs bark when the sun comes out!"

And he meant it.

Graves by the wayside—weathered crosses on the heads above the sea—tell their own tales of disaster; and the cottages which huddle in the sheltered coves, and the singular furnishings within, betray the dangerous character of the coast. Most of the cottage doors once saw service at sea. They do very well ashore, albeit a trifle low for tall men. A skylight may do well enough for a window; and ships' ventilators and the stout planks of ships' decks are not to be despised by the builders of dwellings ashore. Almost every habitation of the cape is comfortably provided with a ship's settee; and most of the hospitable tables are set with ships' china, some of this dating back to the wreck of one or another unlucky vessel of the European and American Steam Packet Company, which must have gone ashore in the fifties, at the latest. Ships' pewter is serviceable; ships' decanters and glasses are as good as any other; ships' sideboards do very well for the display of it all. Ships' medicine-chests contain valuable remedies, if one but have both the knowledge and the courage to use them. Coal from the bunkers of a stranded steamer burns brightly in a stove; of a dark night, when the wind is high and cold, the light falling from cabin lamps gives a snug comfort to a fisherman's cottage; and a wee nip from a captain's bottle, however long it may have lain under water, completes the joy of the occasion. By means of a ship's capstan boats may be hauled from the surf quite as smoothly as anchors may be lifted from the bottom of the sea; and a ship's bell—used aforetime to call the watch on some forgotten old wind-jammer—may guide a bewildered fisherman from a thickening fog to the security of his own familiar harbor.

The route of the transatlantic lines from American ports runs past, a hundred miles to sea; but the slow-going tramp, to save a day's steaming, follows the shorter route, and seeks to pass within flag-signaling distance of the cape. Added to the great fleet of tramps which must venture near are the Canadian liners, which use the Cape Race route during the ice season in the Strait of Belle Isle, and many coastwise craft, schooners and full-

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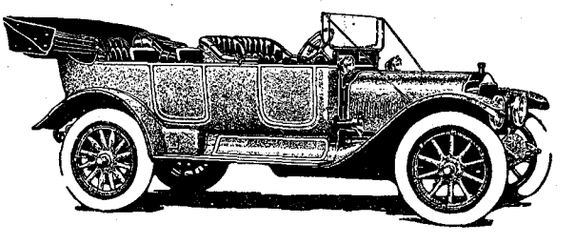

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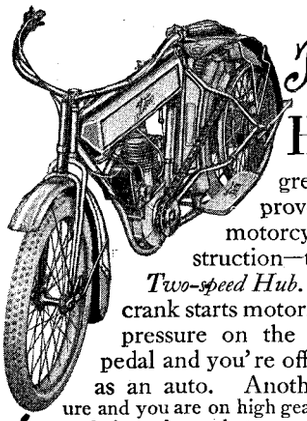

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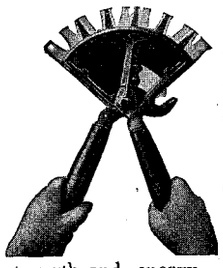

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rigged fish-carriers. Altogether, thousands of vessels must pass within sight of the cape every year; and it is vessels such as these, astray in the fog, off the beaten track, which come to grief and give the coast its gruesome name. In a single month an Atlantic liner, crowded with passengers, and four tramp steamers were totally wrecked within twenty miles of one another. And once ashore a craft has small chance; the stupendous cliffs, with deep water to their jagged edges, and exposed to the swells of the open ocean, have allowed but one vessel of the seventy that have been wrecked there in the last twenty years to be refloated. The craft on the rocks is furiously pounded to pieces by the first heavy sea; the *Delta*, a tramp steamship, entirely disappeared from sight three hours after going ashore; and the *Regulus*, a tramp of near two thousand tons, utterly vanished with the whole ship's company between dark and dawn, leaving her propeller fixt in the cliffs twenty feet above sea-level, where it remains to this day.

"A wreck on this coast disappears like a herring in a whale," said a rueful inhabitant of the cape.

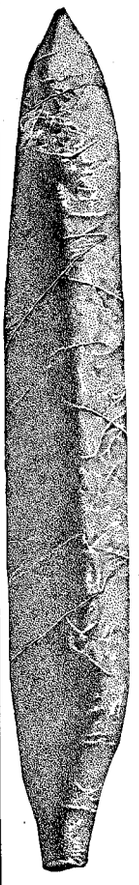
A record of wrecks is taken, but hundreds of narrow escapes never become known officially. Doubtless we have missed many an interesting tale of how steamers and sailing-vessels have been saved almost as if by miracle. Mr. Harding goes on with his description:

It is necessary for a bewildered captain, unable to take noonday observations, and running on dead reckoning, to locate the Cape Race fog-whistle. There is no other way to determine his position, and he is in haste—in desperate haste, when he thinks of his owners—to get along. Consequently he takes a chance and goes close in murky weather. Steamers have come so close to the cliffs in the fog, indeed, that the fishermen on the heads, unable even to discern an outline of the blind craft, have clearly heard the panic on the bridge when the captain reversed the engine-room signals and in the same breath ordered the life-boats manned. After that they have listened to the churning of the screw, to the orders from the bridge, and to the gradual departure of the vessel from her dangerous position.

Once, at a point beyond range of the fog-whistle, a fisherman heard from the fog not only the orders to reverse the engines and man the life-boats, but a loud command to one of the officers to guard the liquor. Vessels often slip past in the mist, themselves unseen, their presence, peril, and escape from disaster told only by voices coming muffled from the obscurity at sea. Sometimes skippers send boats ashore to inquire the way; but often they go by in care-free ignorance, without the faintest notion that they have escaped catastrophe by the miracle of a hair's-breadth.

"I heard a feller go by to-day," said a fisherman of Chance Cove. "I allowed he'd fetch up on Fish Reef, by the sound of his course, and waited to see, but he skipt her, and a close skim, too!"

No such chances are taken by the big Canadian liners—neither off Cape Norman, in the Strait of Belle Isle in the summer months, nor off Cape Race when the strait's route is blocked. There is the wireless to guide them; as they go past



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they receive reports of icebergs and fog areas, and may even be helped to determine their own position in relation to the cape. Upon approach to the Belle Isle station the ship's wireless picks up the operator ashore . . . "Can you hear us?" he asks. "I hear your whistle," is the answer. Then the operator ashore sends a message such as the following to indicate the approach, position, and departure: "Your whistle is stronger. . . . I hear you better. . . . You are all right, you are abeam. . . . Your whistle is fainter. . . . I can not hear you." By this time the liner is of course safely past the cape. If she is inclined at any time to run into danger, she is easily warned off by the shore operator.

Tramp steamships, not always equipped with wireless, have no such aid near Cape Race; they must depend upon the light, the power of which is enormously lessened by the fog, great as that power is, and upon the sound of the fog-whistle, which the heaviest fogs greatly limit, if they do not altogether stifle it beyond reasonable distance. At the Belle Isle light there are two lanterns—one high, for the time when the fog lies low, and one low, for the time when the fog floats high. There is also a high and a low fog-whistle. At Cape Race, however, there is but one light and one whistle.

THREE MILLION HUNGRY PEOPLE

A REVOLUTION may be a blessing, but it doesn't feed the hungry. China is enjoying a provisional government, but millions of Chinese are starving. Constitutions are not edible, so the fight now turns from the struggle for political rights to an attempt to save the lives of the famishing. Aid comes from many foreign sources, but it seems that no relief movement has been able to cope with the situation. Charles F. Gammon, who has spent seventeen years among the Chinese, has written for the New York China Famine Relief Committee—of which Jacob H. Schiff, of No. 1 Madison Avenue, is treasurer—a description of conditions in the poverty-stricken parts of the new Republic. Says Mr. Gammon:

In a period of one thousand years China has had over eight hundred famines, yet practically all of these have been unknown to the world at large. The great famine of 1878, taking its terrible toll of nine to thirteen million lives, aroused the attention and sympathy of the whole world, and the generous response which followed the appeal of a famine committee at that time did much to break down the barriers of antiforeign feeling, which up to then had been insurmountable.

The present famine, unlike the drought famine of 1878, has been due to excessive rains, followed by typhoons and floods, affecting an area of over 50,000 square miles and a population of over 3,000,000 people.

Past experience has rendered possible the distribution of famine relief on a most systematic and economical basis. The pauperizing effect resulting to some extent

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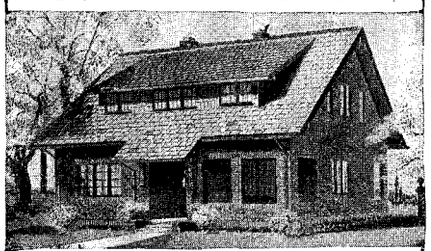

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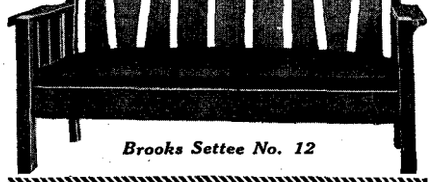

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from relief operations in other famines, due to affording support to thousands during prolonged periods of enforced idleness, has been practically eliminated in this.

The famine fund is being largely used in employing the sufferers to reconstruct their own dikes and roads, which were destroyed by the floods. Thus the idle and despairing people are enabled to earn a living while waiting for another harvest, and are at the same time helping to restore normal conditions and to prevent future occurrences of this nature. Wages are paid in food only, and this reward is necessarily so limited as to offer inducements only to those truly deserving. To save and sustain life is the object of famine relief, and since the means never equals the need, the rations must be carefully distributed, and those who are suffering least ignored for those whose necessities are vital.

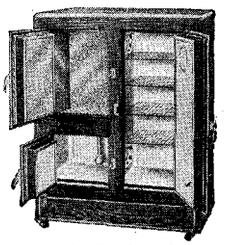
These extreme cases make no demonstration—they have got beyond that. They do not even beg, but are mute and motionless, the spark of life hardly struggling to retain its hold upon their emaciated forms. Sometimes when they understand that the ticket given them means food and life, tears roll down their cheeks. Tickets for food are given only in the home, except in exchange for labor, the necessities of each family being judged, not by the home, but by the faces of its inmates. A man may be hungry and suffering for food, but unless his face is swollen from anemia, he must be passed by for those more terribly needy. Were it not that through centuries of poverty and extreme hardship only the strong have survived, half the three million now suffering would have died in the first months of the famine.

It is difficult for us to realize the real horror of these extensive famines, confined almost wholly to China, India, and Russia. Under the best conditions, the Chinese live but a sordid life, devoid of many things we would regard as necessary to existence, and with every form of luxury unknown. What the Chinese know as prosperity, we should regard as the severest hardship, as it means a coarse and meager living, a cramped and cheerless hut, and the most trying toil from the rising of the sun until the fall of darkness.

Milk and butter are practically unknown; meat is rarely tasted oftener than once a week, and then only under prosperous conditions, and in the fat years there is little surplus to be saved for the lean years of famine. Hence, when drought or flood destroys the crops, there is nothing for the hard-working farmers to fall back upon.

In the case of a man of means, he sells first his cow, the water-buffalo that plows his fields, then his farm utensils, and finally his household goods. One by one, all are "eaten up," as he would say. Then the doors and windows are taken from the mud-brick hut and carried to market, and at last the few timbers that support the roof go to nourish the family. Left at last without a roof, they join the endless procession of refugees, some to drop and die where they fall, and others to struggle and stagger onward, in the hope of reaching some more prosperous region. Often they are huddled into tiny huts, hardly larger than a half-barrel, cut endwise, and made of cheap matting, and in these camps pestilence soon finds its way, often in the form

Health Insurance



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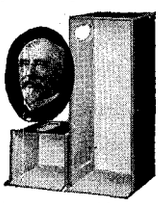

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of relapsing fever, frequently the deadly typhus, and also in smallpox.

The conditions existing to-day over an immense area of the new Republic are the result of lean years followed by destructive rains and floods. In addition to that, whole towns and villages have been wiped out by terrific typhoons. The roads in many sections are poor at best, and whenever heavy rains come they are practically impassable. Mr. Gammon concludes:

Mr. Jameson, the Red Cross engineer in the field, writes of processions of gaunt, starving people wandering aimlessly, hopelessly along the roads, and falling and dying in the mud when they can go no farther. Day after day he passed dead bodies of men, women, and children lying where they had fallen. Famine conditions are indeed so desperate and terrible, so beyond the power of imagination to picture, that the descriptions received from different regions seem incredible. With every day these conditions become more acute, and must so continue until harvest. The bark has been eaten from trees, roots have been dug and devoured, and even cannibalism is resorted to in the mad craze and unbearable gnawings of starvation.

The recent state of civil war greatly increased the distress caused by failure of crops and destruction wrought by floods, and the unsettled political conditions, still persisting, make it impossible for the new government to do much in aid of the sufferers. For that reason it becomes imperative that the United States, always China's friend, should come generously to the front with help. The remarkable patience of the Chinese under suffering makes relief comparatively easy, if only the means are supplied.

Time is an important factor in this crisis; in a few weeks help will be of no avail. The sooner work and food are provided, the easier it will be to restore normal conditions and to stay the epidemic of disease which accompanies starvation.

A Difference.—GIBBS—"And so your wife gets along on comparatively little, does she?"

DIBBS—"Yes—that is, on little compared with what she thinks she ought to have."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Old-Fashioned Way.—The fact that corporal punishment is discouraged in the public schools of Chicago is what led Bobby's teacher to address this note to the boy's mother:

DEAR MADAM:—I regret very much to have to tell you that your son, Robert, idles away his time, is disobedient, quarrelsome, and disturbs the pupils who are trying to study their lessons. He needs a good whipping and I strongly recommend that you give him one.

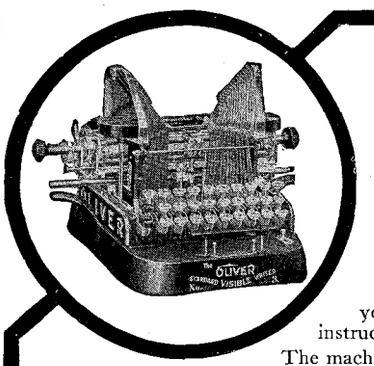
Yours truly,
MISS BLANK.

To this Bobby's mother responded as follows:

DEAR MISS BLANK:—Lick him yourself. I ain't mad at him.

Yours truly,
MRS. DASH.

—*The Youth's Companion.*



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There will be no delay—no formality. The typewriter will be shipped promptly.

There is no use in sending for catalogs or further information, the typewriter is its own best argument. If it don't satisfy you, send it back at our expense—you will be under no obligation.

Cut the coupon on the dotted line, fill it in—a lead pencil will do—and be sure and mail it.

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If the typewriter is entirely satisfactory I agree to send you $5 within five days from the date I receive the machine, as the advance payment for one month's rent, and for each month that I retain the typewriter I will remit $5 in advance.

It is understood that when I have paid you $55 in this manner the typewriter will become my property, until that time the title remaining in you. I am of legal age.

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References:—Name.....
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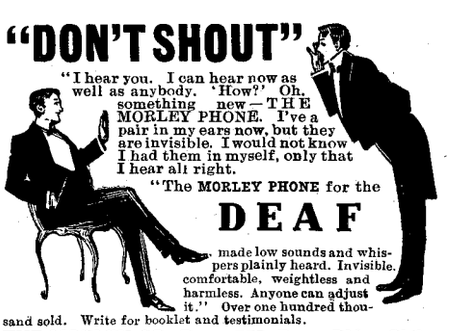

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His Lesson.—" Why don't you give your wife an allowance? "

" I did once, and she spent it before I could borrow it back."—*Washington Herald.*

Too Young.—LITTLE CLARENCE (who has an inquiring mind)—" Papa, the Forty Thieves——"

MR. CALLIPERS—" Now, my son, you are too young to talk politics."—*Puck.*

Very Obliging.—" Do you think selective memories are the best? "

" I don't know about that, but they are mighty handy in an investigation."—*Baltimore American.*

Refined Athletics.—" There is a great deal more refinement in athletics than there used to be."

" Yes," replied the sporting man; " but every now and then some pugilist breaks loose and talks about ' slugging over the ropes ' like a political candidate."—*Washington Star.*

The Place.—MISS GOTHAM—" I have just been reading an article entitled ' Have We Ever Lived Before? ' I sometimes fancy we have."

MR. ROWTHAM—" Indeed ! "

MISS GOTHAM—" Yes. I frequently find myself moved by a weird transcendental emotion which seems to be the unquenchable struggling consciousness of a pre-existence. But if I have lived before, where could it have been? "

MR. ROWTHAM—" Judging from the kind of emotion you have described, it must have been near Copley Square in Boston."—*Puck.*

One Consolation.—If it wasn't for what the lawyers do to 'em, few criminals would get any punishment whatever.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

No Distinction.—SCOTT—" There goes Dr. Swellman. Quite a lady-killer, isn't he? "

MOTT—" Oh, he treats the other sex, also."—*Boston Transcript.*

Another Matter.—MOTHER—" There now, don't whip Johnny. You know the Bible says: ' Let not the sun descend upon your wrath.' "

FATHER—" That's all right; but it doesn't say not to let your wrath descend upon the son."—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 19.—An *entente* is reached between Italy and Russia, by which Russia agrees to recognize Italian sovereignty in Tripoli in return for support of the Czar's Balkan policies.

April 22.—The British Board of Trade announces that Lord Mersey will preside over an official investigation of the *Titanic* disaster.

The Turkish Government, alarmed by the presence of Italian war-ships in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, decides to postpone the opening of the straits.

The French Government learns that a race riot at Fez, Morocco, on April 21, in which twenty-five soldiers were killed, developed into a massacre of French and Jews.

April 23.—The Irish Nationalist party formally accepts the Home Rule Bill, and decides that John Redmond, its leader, shall propose any amendment to the measure.

The Italians seize the island of Stampalia, 250 miles from the Dardanelles, for a naval base.

April 24.—The Chinese Government practically agrees to the demand of the Powers for a cancellation of the loan agreement with the Belgian syndicate.

Justin McCarthy, novelist, historian, and statesman, dies at his home in Folkestone, England.

April 25.—The German Emperor asks the nations to exchange views on the best methods of safeguarding life on ocean steamships.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 19.—The Senate passes the Dillingham Immigration Bill with the Simmons amendment imposing an educational test upon immigrants.

April 20.—The Senate passes without a dissenting vote a resolution favoring treaties with the maritime Powers to secure the safety of passengers and crews of vessels at sea.

The House passes by a unanimous vote a bill requiring publicity of expenditures made in the interest of candidates seeking the nomination for President or Vice-President.

April 22.—The Senate passes the Cummins Bill directing the Attorney-General to appeal from the Circuit Court decree dissolving the American Tobacco Company.

GENERAL

April 19.—In the Oregon primary election the Republicans pledge the State's ten Presidential delegates to Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Wilson wins over Speaker Clark. Senator Bourne, Progressive Republican, is defeated for renomination by Ben Selling, a Portland merchant.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Marconi Wireless Company make arrangements giving the Western Union control of practically all the wireless business in the world.

April 22.—Tornadoes sweep over parts of Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, and Illinois, killing a hundred or more persons and destroying or damaging much property.

April 23.—The New Hampshire primary results in giving President Taft the State's eight delegates.

April 24.—Ten Taft delegates are chosen by the Rhode Island Republican convention.

The Iowa Republican convention gives President Taft sixteen delegates and Senator Cummins ten.

April 25.—It is announced that the coal-miners and operators have agreed upon terms which are taken to mean that the miners will return to work in a short time. The principal concessions gained by the union are a flat raise of 10 per cent. in wages, the abolition of the sliding scale, and part recognition of the union.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. W. E.," Yarmouth, N. S.—"What is the original and exact significance of the expression 'Good-bye'? Does not the word 'bye' mean a road or way, or a future condition (literally a road)? If so, would it not be proper to say, when a friend is leaving for a distant country, 'I wish you good bye'?"

"Good-bye" is the modern way of saying "God be with you," a phrase that, since the fifteenth century, has appeared in a great variety of contracted forms. *Godbwye, good b'w'ye* and *god-b'ye* all point the way to our present-day expression "good-bye." But in this combination, "bye" is not of the same origin and meaning as the word "bye" that may be used in elliptical constructions as a noun to represent some object (understood), such as course, road, part, or undertaking, and which is thus characterized as being of a secondary or subsidiary nature. It is evident, therefore, that in wishing a friend a "good journey," or a "good course or trip," the thought could not be exprest by the sentence "I wish you good bye."

"A. H. F.," Biddeford, Me.—"Please give the pronunciation of the title of Browning's poem, 'La Saisiaz.'"

The pronunciation of this name may be indicated by the following: la-sez'i-az (first a as in arm, e as in they, i as in it, second a as in ask).

"I. H. P.," Cleveland, Ohio.—"Regarding the word 'levee,' does the pronunciation remain the same for both meanings? Along the river-fronts of the Ohio and Mississippi, the embankment is called the lev'ee, and this pronunciation of course distinguishes it from that of the French name for a morning reception. Please state whether these variations in the pronunciation are proper."

The STANDARD DICTIONARY authorizes but one pronunciation for this word in all its meanings, altho it records the fact that there is some diversity of opinion. Where more than one form of pronunciation is recognized, lev-ee' remains the first choice among the leading dictionaries. In all forms the sound of the second syllable is that of the *e* in *meet*.

"M. V. W.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Is it always necessary to express the negation following the conjunction 'whether,' or may it be omitted if desired?"

On page 2056, column 1, the STANDARD DICTIONARY defines "whether" and explains its use as follows: "WHETHER, *conj.* As the first alternative: introducing an alternative clause, followed by a correlative *or* or *or whether;* sometimes introducing a single alternative, the other, usually a negative, being implied." Thus, either of the following sentences is correct: "I do not know whether he has done it"; or, "I do not know whether or not he has done it."

"R. L. C.," Mesquite, Tex.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word 'L'Allegro,' in Milton's poem of that name."

This Italian word is pronounced la-le'-gro (a as in arm, e as in they, o as in no).

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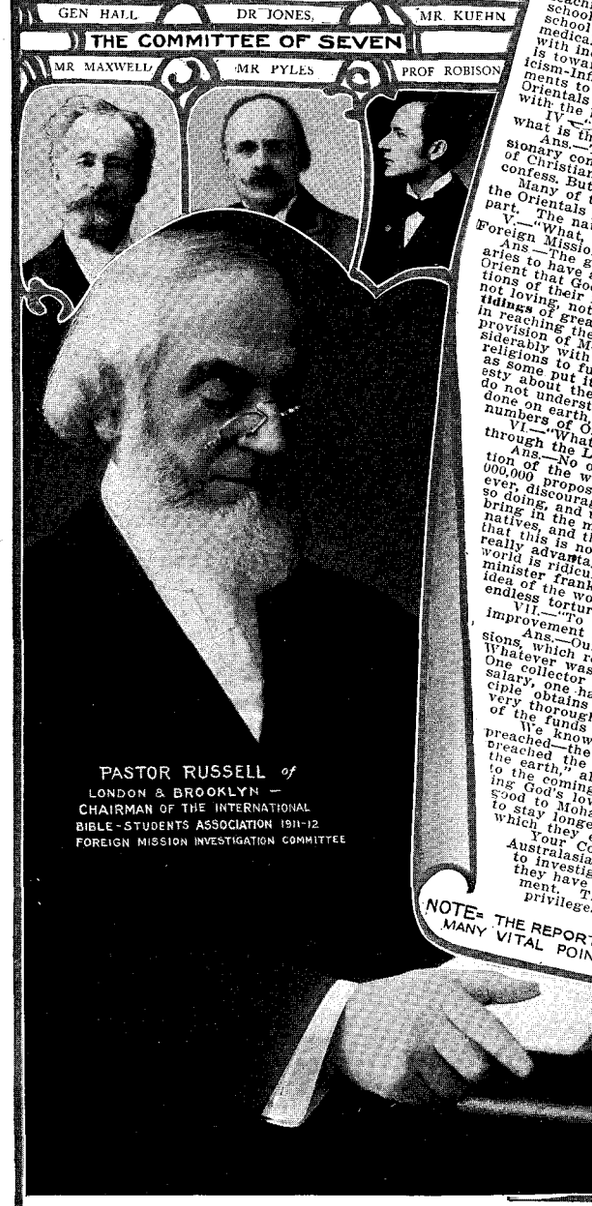

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A BRIEF CATEGORICAL SUMMARY OF The FOREIGN MISSION INVESTIGATION REPORT

I.—"Are Foreign Missions conducted along Christian business lines?"

Ans.—As these terms are generally understood, Yes.

II.—"To what extent are the methods used successful in reaching the heathen peoples and in bringing them to Christianity?"

Ans.—The success attained by Missionaries is small. We found Oriental Christians about as sincere, as there, a very few who gave evidence of being consecrated to God and Europe, and, intelligent and earnest as the average of church attendants in America and His service.

But viewing the question from the standpoint of the present and future rather than the past, our Report is different. The present methods cannot be called successful; because Christianizing endeavors seem pretty present methods cannot be called successful; because are almost exclusively along the lines of secular education. Although this is not Christian-izing work, it is, of course, a good work, for the education surely need education.

III.—"What are the results, and what are the inducements to accept Christianity, and how enduring are the results?"

Ans.—There are evidences of positive teachings in the past, but there is very little religious teaching now being done, because the people would resent it, and keep their children from the schools. We heard of instances where the natives are more and more averse to the Missionaries, and toward Christianity, and how many continue his once and more averse to the Missionaries, and toward Christianity, and how medical. Of late the natives seem pretty present methods cannot be called successful; because Christianizing endeavors seem pretty present methods cannot be called successful; because are almost exclusively along the lines of secular education. Although this is not Christian-izing work, it is, of course, a good work, for the education surely need education.

IV.—"What is the attitude of heathendom toward the Missionaries, and toward Christianity, and how is it toward **unbelief in any religion**. The tendency of a Missionary falls from times in the Orient, as in the Bible—into "Higher-Crit-icism-Infidelity"—he may continue his once and more averse to

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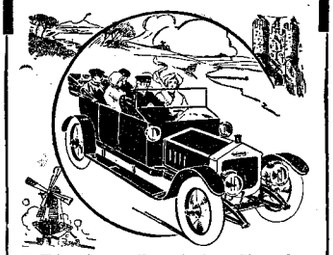

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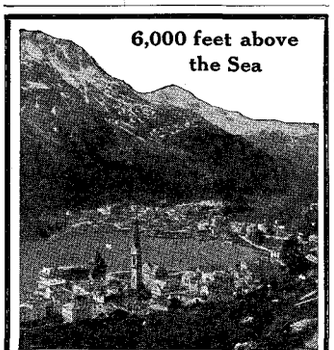

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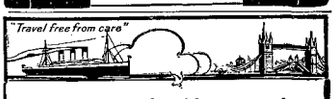

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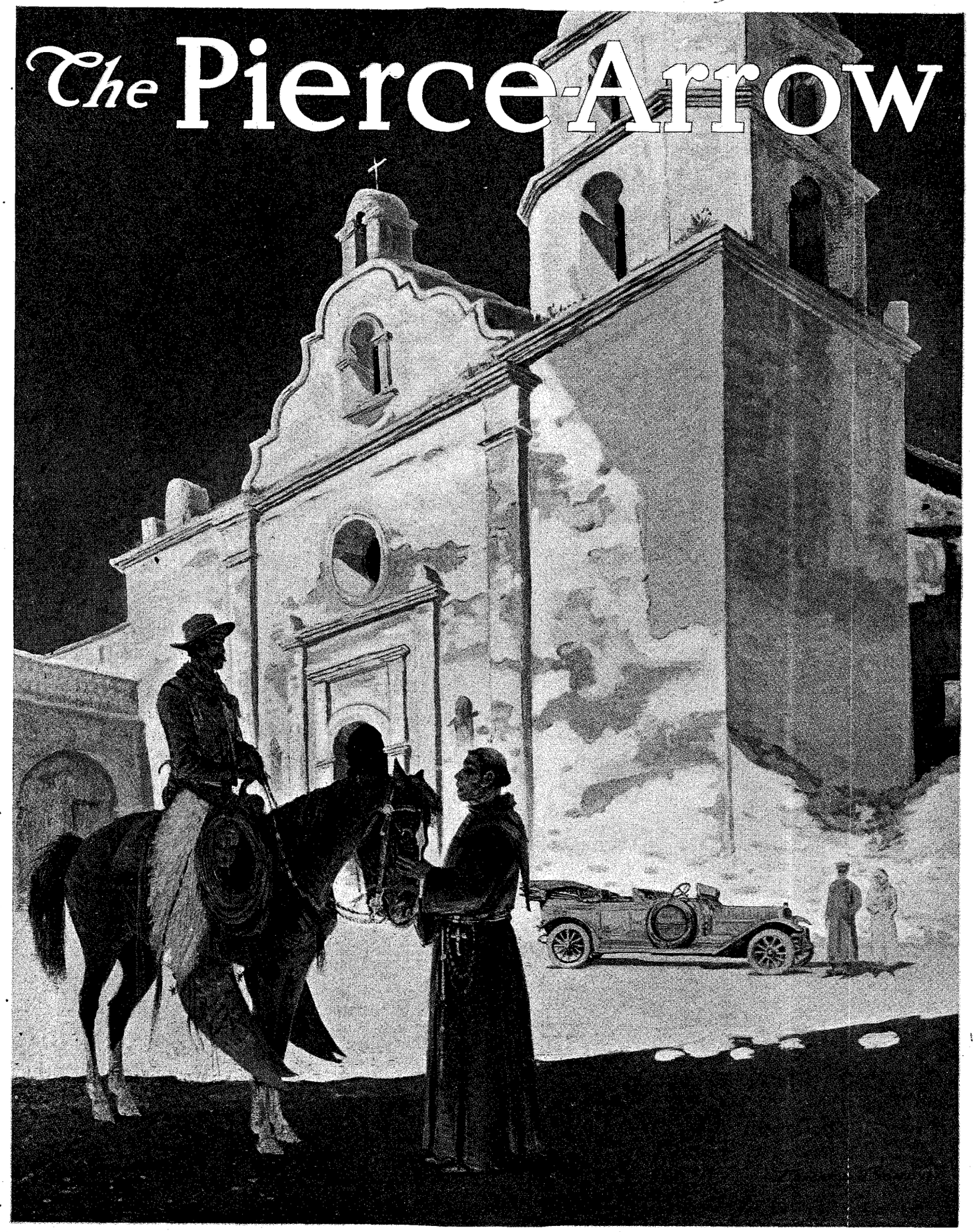

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